The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

How the Rendition of Mason and Slidell was Received.

Mr. Seward's Dispatch Perfectly Satisfactory.

Insulting Tone of the British Press Toward the Rebel Commissioners.

The British Government would Have Done as Much for Two Negroes.

Further Denunciation of the Stone Blockade.

The Nashville Still Watched by the Tuscarora.

THE SUMTER EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON

Commercial and Money Affairs.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Jan. 26.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, Capt. ANDERSON, from Liverpool at 3 P. M. of the 11th, and Queenstown on the 12th, arrived here at 10½ o'clock last night. The wind was then and is still blowing a hurricane, with a heavy sea.

The *Europa* has neither troops nor stores, the Government having discontinued shipments by the Cunarders.

The *Europa* has 18 passengers for Boston, £6,500 for Boston and £64,000 for Halifax.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

It was said that notwithstanding the pacific solution of the American question, warlike preparations at Woolwich have not been relaxed. The steamers *Spartan* and *Ajax* continued to take in heavy stores for Halifax and Jamaica.

No official notice had yet been given at Portsmouth respecting any discharge of hired mechanics or laborers, but it was understood that the reduction takes place in April.

A Cabinet council, summoned for the 14th, had been countermanded, Mr. SEWARD's dispatch having been considered in a council held on the 9th.

The *Times* understands that an answer will be returned, expressing gratification at the disavowal of Commodore WILKES' act, accepting the satisfaction rendered, and assuming that the precedent in the *Trent* case will rule the case of the schooner *Eugenia Smith*. As to the general discussion of the law of neutrals, the Government will decline any answer until they have had an opportunity of submitting the whole note to their law officers. There are propositions in this note which are not at all admissible, and after the delivery of the prisoners these points may be properly raised and discussed.

The *Morning Post* announces that a thorough understanding had been arrived at with the American Government. Not only had they given the required reparation, but in doing so Mr. SEWARD will have succeeded in impressing on the English Government the notion that they have not only present indemnity, but also no small pledge of future security.

The *Times* says rumor fixes England's expenses, owing to the late difficulty, at £2,000,000; but the *Times* expects that when all the bills are in, it will be double that sum, and that the money has not been thrown away.

The *Daily News* is eulogistic of the course pursued by the Washington Government, and bitterly denounces the pplicy of the *Times* and *Post*.

The *Times* has a strong editorial on the reception due to MASON and SLIDELL; says they are *about the most worthless booty it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American lion*—having long been known as blind and habitual haters and revilers of England.

The *Times* sincerely hopes that Englishman will not give these fellows anything in the shape of an ovation. The civility due to a foe in distress is all they can claim. England has returned them good for evil; and even now, if they can, they will only entangle her in a war with the North *England would have done just as much to rescue two negroes*. Let MASON and SLIDELL, therefore, pass quietly on their way, and have their say with anybody who may have to listen to them.

The other journals advise a similar course, and allude to MASON's strong advocacy of the Fugitive Slave law, to prejudice the public against him.

THE STONE BLOCKADE.

The *Times* reiterates its denunciation of the stone blockade of Charleston harbor, and says among the crimes which have disgraced the histocy of mankind it is difficult to find one more atrocious than this. Even the fierce tribes of the desert will not destroy the well which gives life to the enemy.

The *Times* protests in the strongest terms against such proceedings, and asserts that no belligerent has the right to resort to such a warfare.

THE TUSCARORA AND NASHVILLE.

Great interest had been excited relative to the movements of the *Tuscarora* and *Nashville*. At the latest dates they continued at Southampton, watching each other. The *Tuscarora* remained at her anchorage, about a mile from the dock mouth, with her fires banked up and ready to slip her anchor and start at a moment's notice. She only required coals, water and provisions, which were being supplied her. On her arrival Capt. CRAVEN communicated with the captain of the frigate *Dauntless*, expressing regret at Prince ALBERT's death, and asking if he might fire, as a tribute of respect, twenty-one minute guns. He was notified that the Queen had requested that no guns be fired in the vicinity of Osborne. The compliment, therefore, although fully appreciated, could not be accepted.

The *Nashville* continued in dock. The Government had observed the strictest neutrality towards her, and nothing whatever had been permitted to be done to her but what was absolutely necessary to make her seaworthy. Neither powder, guns, nor munitions of war had been put on board. During the night of the 9th, three armed men from the *Tuscarora* were discovered reconnoitering the *Nashville*, and were ordered off by the dock superintendent. Fires were lighted on the *Nashville* on the 10th, and there was an impression she was about to sail, but she made no movements. The *Tuscarora* was on the alert with steam up.

The *Sumter* was reported to have left Cadiz for Southampton.

It was also reported that another National vessel was cruising in the channel, and might be expected at Southampton.

The *Morning Herald* is surprised that the Government has not given orders to the authorities at Southampton to warn the *Tuscarora* that she must either quit port at once, or wait until twenty-four hours have elapsed after the departure of the *Nashville*. We should not, says the *Herald*, have allowed the *Nashville* to lie in wait within the mouth of the Mersey for American packets and merchantmen. Therefore, we cannot, without a gross violation of our duty as neutrals, allow the *Tuscarora* a license we should have refused her enemy. The *Herald* holds out the course of the French authorities at Martinique between the *Iroquois* and *Sumter* as an example to follow.

GENERAL ENGLISH NEWS.

Dr. RUSSELL, in his correspondence to the *Times*, predicts the fate of the American Government will be sealed if January passes without some great victory.

McLARIN, mate of the American ship *Ganges*, had been committed for trial in London, for murdering one of the crew at sea.

The London Money market on the 10th opened firm, but toward the close showed some slight reaction, Consols closing at ⅛ decline, attributed solely to realizations after the advance.

The market on the 11th was dull but steady.

Since the reduction of the Bank *minimum* of Thursday, to 2½ per cent., money has been pretty plentiful in the open market, at 2¼ per cent. for the best bills and was offered on the Stock Exchange at 1 per cent'

There had been a considerable advance in Saltpetre, under the idea that the export prohibition would soon be removed.

FRANCE.

The Bourse was firm and advancing; Rentes, 68f. 65c.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France showed a decrease in cash of over 18,000,000 of francs.

The increase in bills discounted was nearly 61,000,000 francs.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* asserts that the French official circles felt much satisfaction at the pacific termination of the *Trent* affair, while the effect on the Bourse was an immediate rise of 1 per cent.

The *Moniteur* of the 11th says a feeling of profound regret and indignation has been aroused in England as well as France by the vindictive act of destroying the port of Charleston.

SPAIN.

A Cadiz telegram of the 10th says the American Consul had received orders to protest against the admission of the *Sumter* into that port. It was said Spain would protect the prisoners brought by the *Sumter*.

The suspension of SHEA's Bank, at Madrid, is attributed to heavy defalcations in the junior partner. The liabilities were estimated at £250,000, and upward.

ITALY.

The majority of the Chamber of Deputies had unanimously resolved to continue to support RICASOLI's Government.

GERMANY.

A violent shock of earthquake was felt at Dresden on the 9th. It extended as far as Leipsic. No damage is reported.

HOLLAND.

The Ministers had tendered their resignations.

RUSSIA.

It was reported that Russia had sent an embarrassing ultimatum to Rome to the effect that if the Pope does not condemn the conduct of the Polish clergy, Russia will recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

TURKEY.

The Turks at Tripoli have maltreated several Christian inhabitants. The French Consul demanded indemnity, and a French frigate had arrived off the port.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Additional telegrams had been received in anticipation of the arrival of these mails.

At Calcutta, Dec. 15, the produce markets were active. Rice freights to England, 72s. 6d.

After the *coup d'etat* at Peking, a new regency was established, under the two Empresses.

The state or affairs was encouraging.

The rebels were in the vicinity of Shanghai, and the foreigners were prepared for an attack.

Ningpo was also in a state of alarm from the same cause.

At New-Zealand affairs looked peaceful. Sir GEORGE GREY had accepted the invitation of the natives for a conference.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Jan. 12.

The *Journal* of St. Petersburg publishes an article congratulating Mr. SEWARD on the uprightness and intelligence of his policy, and demanding that the *Trent* incident may become the starting-point of negotiations for the recognition by the Powers of common principles upon the question of the neutral flag. It also expects England to give the world solemn guarantees for the future by signing a convention, which, by insuring universal respect for the rights of neutral Powers, would contribute to the maintenance of peace, and mark the progress of civilization.

TURIN, Thursday, Jan. 12.

In reply to a motion made by Signor CRISPI in the Chamber of Deputies, for explanations relative to the late events at the Castle Moro, Baron RICASOLI stated that according to dispatches received by the Government, almost all the leaders of the movement had been arrested, and order restored.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 11—Evening.

Rentes firm at 68f. 60c.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 12.

A decree by the Emperor appoints Marshal MAGNAN Grand Master of the Freemasons in France. The Grand Master has hitherto been elected by the Freemasons themselves.

Another decree regulates the taxation of foreign bonds and shares.

ROME, Sunday, Jan. 12.

The Bourbon Committee has deprived CHIANONE of the command of the brigands for having disobeyed his instructions by shooting prisoners.

WAS IT THE SUMTER?

The Montreal *Advertiser*, which is in the interest of the rebels, and has manifested an accurate knowledge of their affairs, makes the following statement concerning the rebel privateer at Cadiz:

"The Confederate privateer, or rather public armed ship, which has been playing the mischief with American ships off Cadiz, is not the *Sumter*, which is yet on her old beat; but one of the new vessels for which the *Nashville* took officers to Europe. Her name and that of her consorts will be known soon enough; in the meantime there will be weeping and wailing among the underwriters of Federal war risks."

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE BARK.

The prize bark *Jægar Leorentzen*, (Danish,) in charge of prize-master Lieut. GERAUD, from Rio Janeiro to Havanna in 56 days, to which port she was going for orders, has arrived at this port. She has a cargo of 4,800 bags of coffee, and was captured Dec. 26, in lat. 7° N., and long. 38° 30°, W., by United States ship *Morning Star*, in consequence of informality in her papers, from which it was supposed she was destined for New-Orleans. On the 16th inst. while off Bermuda, spoke brig *John Butler*, beund to Antigua. The *Butler* had lost her deck load, and had sustained some damage. The *Leorentzen* experienced heavy easterly winds on her way from Bermuda.

The Storm at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 26.

The storm cleared up about midnight. It is fine and breezy to-day. The night mail train from New-York, which was delayed by a freight train off the track, arrived at 2 P. M. to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Not a Word of News from the Burnside Expedition.

The Vessels Disappeared from Pamlico Sound.

WRECK OF THE TRANSPORT LOUISIANA.

Acknowledgment by the Rebels of their Defeat at Mill Spring.

HOW THEY ACCOUNT FOR IT.

THE CAPTURE OF CEDAR KEYS, FLORIDA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 25.

The storm has cleared away, and the sun is now shining.

In consequence of the rough weather the *George Washington* has not made the trip to Cherrystone since Tuesday.

The *Adelaide* did not arrive from Baltimore until about 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The *Georgiana* was detained last night. She left this afternoon for Baltimore.

A flag of truce this afternoon took to Craney Island several rebel officers, who arrived yesterday morning from Baltimore. The boat also brought back several passengers to go North.

The U. S. transport *Louisiana*, of Gen. BURNSIDE's Expedition, formerly of the line between Old Point and Baltimore, has been beached to prevent her falling into the hands of the rebels. She was burnt. All hands were saved.

The light-boat on the Middle Shoal, placed there to supply the absence of the Cape Henry Light-house, went ashore last night on Pleasure-house Beach. The crew were taken to Norfolk.

The Norfolk *Day-Book*, of Saturday, contains not a word of Gen. BURNSIDE's Expedition, excepting a paragraph on the weather, saying that it is under the impression that the Burnside Expedition is the cause of it all. Somebody relieved themselves yesterday by wishing that said fleet would either go to the bottom or go home, as they were tired of such bad weather, and never expected to see better while they are menacing the South.

An extract is given from the Newbern *Progress*, of Thursday last, which says, in reference to the reported presence of the fleet in Pamlico Sound:

"Up to this writing, (Wednesday) we are not sure that there is now, or ever has been, a Yankee gunboat over the swash at Hatteras or not. The latest news we have is from Capt. HILL, who arrived here, yesterday, from Matamuskeet, Hyde County, through the Sound, and says he saw nothing in the Sound in the shape of a gunboat. We shall probably hear more before going to press, as Col. G. B. SINGLETARY sought and obtained permission from the Commanding General to go on a reconnoitering expedition down the river. He left Tuesday evening."

A postscript added to the above article says:

"Col. SINGLETARY had not arrived when we went to press, and we are still in doubt."

A dispatch, dated Wilmington, 24th, says there was a heavy wind from the east-northeast all night, and to-day, up to 9 o'clock this morning, there is nothing new from the coast, except an apparent wreck drifting shoreward this morning, fifteen miles east of New Inlet.

The rebels at last admit their defeat in Kentucky. The *Day Book* says, under the head of "Further particulars from the Somerset disaster—Not so so bad as first reported by our side—Six thousand Confederates attack fourteen thousand Federals:"

"The Petersburgh *Express* sends us the following: Gen. CRITTENDEN began the attack at 7 o'clock Sunday morning. The enemy was supposed to be 1,500, but afterward found out to be 14,000 strong. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was killed early in the action. Gen. CRITTENDEN was wounded, Col. CARROLL took command of the forces, and recrossed the Cumberland River. Our loss was three hundred. The enemy lost four or five hundred. RUTLEDGE's and McCLURG's batteries were left on the field. We marched 7 miles. The enemy were repulsed three times and fell back to their fortifications. They then outflanked us. We retreated to our breastworks, were surrounded and crossed the Cumberland River under fire, eight o'clock Sunday night. We lost all our horses, tents, equipments, eleven guns, spiked, or thrown into the river. Cols. POWELL, BATTLE, STOKES and CUMMINGS were wounded. Maj. FAGG was wounded in the hip. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER's body has not been recovered. Our forces were 6,000. We are still falling back."

A second dispatch dated Petersburgh, 24th, says:

"A despatch from a friend at Knoxville has just been received, saying that Gen. CRITTENDEN rallied at Monticello, and will make a stand there. The disaster to our forces was very much exaggerated by the fugitives.

The paragraph relative to the loss of the *Louisiana* is founded on a prevailing report at Norfolk.

The Norfolk *Day Book* has an article from the Charleston *Mercury* headed "Important from Florida," giving the particulars of the capture of Cedar Keys. There were three schooders and five fishing smacks loading there at the time the "Yankees" took the place. The schooners were loaded with lumber and turpentine. The *Mercury's* informant thinks they were destroyed by the owners on Thursday night, 16th, as soon as it was ascertained that the Yankees intended to attack the town. The President of the Railroad went down with two companies of infantry to protect the property, and a message was sent to Gen. WAPIER for assistance. During Thursday firing was heard in the direction of Cedar Keys, and our fleet' no doubt, has taken the place.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

PEARCE AND KENNEDY REQUESTED TO RESIGN.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 26.

Resolutions were introduced into the Maryland Senate on Saturday, to request Senators PEARCE and KENNEDY to resign, on the ground that their sentiments are in direct conflict with the settled view of the people of the State, and that it is right and proper that the State should, at this critical juncture, be represented by Senators whose hearts beat responsive to the throb of devotion to the integrity of the Union, felt by the great popular heart of the State.

AN ESCAPE INTO DIXIE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 24.

The British schooner *Edwin*, Capt. GORDON, which cleared hence 14th inst. for Barbados, has been run ashore near Back River, in the bay, the cargo landed and the vessel burnt. The Captain and certain passengers, who went from here concealed in the vessel, escaped into Virginia. It now turns out that the Captain and owners are citizens of North Carolina, and she was put under the British flag to enable them to carry our their designs.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The naval recruiting returns for last week show that three hundred and twenty-five men were shipped in this City, one hundred and eighty of whom were for Capt. PORTER's mortar fleet, and the rest for general service. This is a larger number than has been shipped in any week during the last six months. The number of disposable seamen on board the *North Carolina* is eight hundred.

Lieut. WORDEN, who has been in charge of the South-street naval rendezvous since November, is appointed to the steamer *Ericsson*.

Recruiting for the regular army presents no new feature. The business done here last week was of the slightest possible character. The general service offices did not enlist a single recruit, and the regimental offices were not much more fortunate. A small detachment of recruits, enlisted during the last ten days for the Fifth Artillery, were sent on Saturday to Harrisburgh, Penn., where the regiment is being organized. The official headquartors of the regiment are at Fort Pickens, Pensacola. The Eleventh Infantry, headquarters at Fort Independence, Boston harbor, has two recruiting offices here, which have not yet met with much success.

The battalion of the Twelfth Infantry, at Fort-Hamilton, has not received any addition to its strength lately. Between seventy and eighty men are still required to bring up this battalion to the authorized standard of eighty men. Some of the recruiting offices in the country are said to have as many men as would complete the battallion, but are holding them back for the second battaion, which will be organized as soon as the first is full.

A report is current in military circles, that, in consequence of the new infantry regiment filling up so very slowly, they will be consolidated and sent off to the war. Should this be the case, it is very probable that some three hundred of the newly appointed officers will be mustered out of the service. The date of the organization of these new regiments is 14th May, 1861—nearly eight months and a half ago.

The very stormy weather, on Saturday, put a stop to all outside work at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The only changes since Friday are the floating of the gunboat *Forbes* into the dry dock, and the hauling of the sloop-of-war *John Adams* into the berth vacated by the *Owasco*, near the storehouse, to facilitate the discharging of her stores.

The following is a complete list of all vessels at present in the Navy-yard, and shows what they are doing:

Name.	Guns.	What Doing.
North Carolina	84	Receiving ship.
Sabine	50	In commission, receiving stores.
John Adams	22	Out of commission, discharging stores
Richmond	22	In commission, receiving stores, &c.
Oneida (new)	9	Fitting out, nearly completed.
Octorara (new)	7	Fitting out, nearly completed.
Kanawha (new)	4	In commission, ready for sea.
Owasco (new)	4	In commission, ready for sea.
Dacotah	9	Repairing boilers, &c.
Forbes	6	In Dry Dock for repairs.
Verona	10	
Jackson	5	Altered at private ship-yard, and
Sacketa	5	now being armed and got ready for
Uncas	5	commission.
Currituck	5	
Corwin	4	Revenue cutter.
Adirondack, (sloop-of war,) on the stocks.		
Lackawana, (frigate,) on the stocks.		

In addition to the above there are sixteen vessels belonging to Capt. PORTER's fleet, which are receiving their armament and stores. We printed a correct list of them on Saturday.

There are about 3,610 men at the military and naval stations around New-York. They are distributed as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governors Island	570	North Carolina	800
Fort Hamilton	800	Marine Barracks	210
Fort Lafayette	65	Vessels in harbor, ab't	900
Bedloe's Island	65	West Point, about	260
Total			3,610

THE EIGHTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 25.

The Eighth New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. FRANKLIN, arrived from Worcester this afternoon, and is temporarily quartered in Faneuil Hall.

The storm prevented the transportation of the regiment to Fort Independence.

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT (CAMERON RIFLE HIGHLANDERS.)

This regiment, Col. S. M. ELLIOTT commanding, has now nearly its full complement of men. Gov. MORGAN has given orders that all requirements for the complete organization of the regiment should be furnished. Companies or skeleton companies attaching themselves to the Seventy-eighth will retain their company organization, with their own officers. The headquarters of the regiment are at No. 246 Fourth-street.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

CAPT. PORTER ON A WHALING EXPEDITION.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT FLEET,
FORT JEFFERSON, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862.

In order that your readers may form a correct estimate of the authors of the subjoined correspondence, respectively, a brief explanatory statement seems to be necessary. MARSH MILLER, the commander of the rebel gunboat *Grampus*, is one of the most desperate and at the same time cowardly men in Secesh. We have driven him before us at least a dozen times, and now he sends us this absurd challenge. The *Grampus* is well known to be a species of spouting-fish, and this particular one frequently runs up the Mississippi to blow, and then runs down again. We are going down the river to-morrow to see if his courage is up to the standing point; but we are afraid he will draw a bee line to Columbus, as he has heretofore always done.

The public well know that Capt. PORTER is not one of the rose-water heroes, and he will not be expected to waste compliments on men whose treasonable and cowardly conduct he holds in supreme contempt. The following is a verbatim copy of his first dispatch to the Commander of the *Grampus*, written after he had repeatedly driven the craven rebel down under the shelter of the land batteries at Columbus:

PORTER TO MILLER.

Come out here, you cowardly rebels, and show your gunboats. PORTER.

MILLER'S REPLY.

MARINE HEADQUARTERS,
COLUMBUS, Ky., Jan. 13, 1862.

Commander Porter, on United States Gunboat Essex:

SIR: The iron clad steamer *Grampus* will meet the *Essex*, at any point and time your Honor may appoint, and show you that the power is in our hands. An early reply will be agreeable to

Your obedient servant, MARSH J. MILLER,
Capt. Commanding C. S. I. C. Steamer *Grampus*.

CAPT. PORTER'S REJOINDER.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT *Essex*,
WM. D. PORTER, Commanding.
FORT JEFFERSON, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862.

To the traitor Marsh Miller, commanding a Rebel Gunboat called the Grampus:

Commander PORTER has already thrashed your Gunboat Fleet; shelled and silenced your Rebel Batteries at the Iron Banks; *chased your miserable and cowardly self down behind Columbus*; but if you desire to meet the *Essex*, show yourself any morning in Prentys' Bend, and you shall then meet with a traitor's fate—if you have the courage to stand.

God and our Country; "Rebels offend both."

(Signed.) PORTER.

Our flag-ship, the *Benton*, has been condemned. Her machinery does not work satisfactorily, but Capt. PORTER thinks she is fast enough for our purpose. He says we don't contemplate *running*, and for this reason he would rather have them all slow, so that if they get into a tight place they will be obliged to fight their way out. Capt. P. only believes in running when the enemy lead the way. SIGNAL.

FATAL ACCIDENT—THE RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE.—Yesterday, Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, at No. 94 Baxter-street, on the body of JOSEPH MCCABE, a native of Ireland, thirty-four years of age, who, while intoxicated, on Saturday night, attempting to ascend a stair, fell over a banister a distance of twelve feet, and was killed immediately. The jury rendered a verdict of death by accident, resulting from intemperance.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Details of the Battle of Mill Creek.

FULL ACCOUNT OF THE ACTION.

Desperate Fighting on Both Sides.

DEATH OF ZOLLICOFFER.

Total Rout and Demoralization of the Enemy.

Gen. Crittenden Probably Hiding in the Woods.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMP NEAR SOMERSET, Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The enemy, under the immediate command of Maj.-Gen. CRITTENDEN, marched, eight regiments strong, from their camp, last Saturday night. Their mounted grand guards were skirmishing through the greater part of the night with ours. Col. WOLFORD's cavalry were doing outpost duty that night, and by their behavior then, and in the battle afterward, completely cleared away the reproach which some unworthy officers have brought upon them. They will always fight well when WOLFORD is with them. The Tenth Indiana occupied a wooded hill on the right of the road. On the left was a field, stretching down the hill for several hundred yards. In front of the woods was another field of about twenty acres.

The enemy formed in these two fields, attacking the Indiana troops both in front and upon their left flank. A section of Capt. STANDART's Battery had been brought up, and was stationed in the road. The attack here was made about 7 o'clock in the morning. Col. MANSON coming up to the position just after the attack began, and seeing that his men must be overpowered before the other regiments could come up, ordered his men to fall back, which they did in good order, fighting as they went. Capt. STANDART reluctantly gave up the privilege of "giving the enemy one good blizzard" from that point, and retired, too.

Immediately to the rear of the woods where the Tenth were stationed is another field, with a steep descent to a ravine, and then comes another dense forest. On the left of the road the clearings continue to the ravine, the sides of which at that point are covered with a growth of scrub oaks and other timber.

After crossing the river another field lies on the left of the road. The Tenth retired through the field on the right of a road, and through the woods for about a hundred and fifty yards to the rear of the ravine. At this point, Col. FRY's Fourth Kentucky came up and formed along the fence which separates the road from the field on the left. There is no fence on the right of the road at that point. The two regiments here formed in the shape of a "V," its point toward the enemy advancing from the ravine, behind which they had reformed after their temporary success in the first attack. For nearly an hour they tried to break that "V," but failed.

What rebel regiments came through the woods to attack the Tenth at this place, I have not learned. Those which attacked Col. FRY were BATTLE's Tennessee and the Fifteenth Mississippi, the "Wigfall Rifles," and the "Mississippi Tigers," as they loved to call themselves. These were the crack regiments of the enemy, and they sustained their reputation. Again and again they charged across the field, but were always met by the terrible fire of the Kentucky Fourth, and driven back.

At the point of the "V" died Gen. ZOLLICOFFER. He fell nearer our camp than any other man of his army. He was with BATTLE's Regiment, his own home friends, born and brought up around him at Nashville. A short distance from him, to his right, a party of his men had been broken from their comrades and were herding together like frightened deer. Col. FRY's men were just about to fire on them. Col. FRY himself was at the right of his regiment at the point of greatest danger. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was on foot and within a few feet of the Colonel. A gum coat concealed his uniform. Seeing the condition of his men, as the Colonel rode up, Gen. ZOLLICOFFER said to Col. FRY, "Colonel, you would not fire upon your friends, would you?" Col. FRY supposed, from the General's manner and remark, that he was one of our own officers, and at once replied, "Certainly not, Sir; I have no such intention." He turned and rode a few steps, when one of the General's aids fired at him, wounding his horse. Believing that he was tricked, Col. FRY at once wheeled and fired at the General. The latter raised his hand to his breast and fell dead. Another ball struck him at the same moment, I believe, in the arm.

Here, too, fell young BAILIE PEYTON, son of a venerable man, well known to the nation. Young PEYTON, like his father, struggled long against disunion. He was hissed and insulted last May for telling his love for the old Union.

It was near this point that my only personal friend, so far as I know, in the Southern army, was wounded. You remember ALLAN BATTLE. There is no one of the Oxford boys of four years ago who does not remember and love him, and who did not mourn when we heard that he had joined the rebel army. Married into one of our best known and most respected Ohio families, educated in a Northern college, (Miami University,) and with so many ties of friendship binding him to the North, it was no thoughtless spirit or bitter hatred which made him take up arms against us. Last June he took his young wife to her father's and then returned to Nashville to close up his father's unsettled affairs, intending then to go North again, and await the issue of what must be, to him, a sad contest. But the tide in Nashville was too strong for him. His father and brothers were in the army. All the young men of the South were rushing into it. To carry out his first intention would be to separate himself forever from his own family and from his birthplace, for to the men of the South their independence seemed at that time *un fait accompli*, and one who deserted them then would always be a marked and proscribed man.

And so he went into the army. I talked about him with a wounded prisoner, the color-bearer of BATTLE's regiment. He spoke of him with an affection which you and many others of our acquaintance will echo. He said that ALLAN had often told him of his hatred of this war and his unwillingness to fight "the best friends he had in the world outside of his own family." ALLAN was the adjutant of his father's regiment. The color-bearer, marching beside him, had his leg broken by a ball, and fell. Young BATTLE caught up the flag, advanced a step, waving it, when he too was shot in the shoulder. He fell, and, rising again, was struck by a bullet on the cheek. He was able to walk from the field, and made his escape. This prisoner did not think that either of the wounds was dangerous, though another told me that he was badly wounded. He related the incident in the same way.

The death of their General does not seem to have greatly disheartened the enemy. They continued their attacks with as much vehemence as ever. The Second Minnesota Regiment came up and formed along the fence, on the left of the Fourth Kentucky. The rebels still extended their line to flank us on that side. The Fifteenth Mississippi charged up to the fence, and the men in the two regiments fought hand to hand, catching hold of each other's guns, and trying to drag them through and over the fence, but it was all in vain.

McCOOK's gallant Dutchmen came up to support the Tenth, forming on their right, and with them, driving the enemy out of the woods, over the ravine, up the hill, across the field to the right of the road. The Fourteenth Ohio, which, with the Ninth, had marched all night to get to the battle, together with the two East Tennessee and the Twelfth Kentucky regiments, were coming up. The enemy themselves were in danger of being outflanked and cut off from their retreat. STANDART's Battery was in full play, with deadly effect, on their centre. KINNEY's and WHITMORE's were advancing. There was no help for it, the day was lost to the rebels, and they must retreat. They were pushed back, flying as they went across the fields. Our deadly Minié balls told fearfully on their ranks; yet the loss was not all theirs. Many of our brave fellows dropped. Col. WOLFORD's horse was shot under him, as he charged upon their centre. Ben McCOOK was wounded, and his horse shot under him. But a bullet through the heart would hardly stop *him*.

On they went. The enemy is driven through the woods, where, an hour and a half before, they nearly surrounded the Tenth, the heroes of Rich Mountain. Many regiments are completely broken, and run for the forests on the left. WOOD's Alabama regiment breaks for a swamp, and scatter there. It has a home look to them, and is a safer place than the road or the fields. Some regiments act together, and form in a field a mile to the rear of their first position. But STANDART's shells, thrown from the hill where the section was so nearly taken, begin to fall among them. They fly again, pursued by our victorious troops. For the third and last time they form, only to be scattered as before.

After this the rout is complete. Panic-stricken, they fly in all directions. The pursuit is pressed up to the very intrenchments of the enemy. Two of their pieces have been taken. The third, which they took with them, is only saved to be left behind in their flight across the river. Our cannon open on their camp, our shells falling into their most effective battery, killing four of the men at their guns and driving the rest away. The darkness of nightfall only prevents a general assault, and our troops lie down, hoping in the morning to complete the good work of that Sabbath, a work they had not sought, for they were resting that day, preparatory to the attack which Gen. THOMAS had intended to make on Monday.

I rode over the battle-field in the evening. Our men were burying the dead, but many still lay ghastly where they fell. The wounded had been all taken up. The same kind treatment was extended to the enemy's wounded which was given to our own. The universal remark which they made to me as I passed through the hospital was: "We never expected to be treated so. We have been misled. We expected to be served like dogs should we fall into your hands. You are kinder to us than we would have been to you." The only difference was in the burial of the dead. Those of the enemy were laid together in common pits. Our own were buried in separate graves, and on many of them I saw young cedars already planted by their comrades.

Beside one of the graves prepared for the enemy's killed, I noticed several lying ready to be interred. One poor boy lay in the exact position, as I was told, in which he was found. He rested on his side, his head lying on his right arm, while his left hand was loosely closed on his right elbow. His eyes were closed, and he looked as though he had just fallen asleep.

I need not tell you how we marched that night, through the horrible mud, nor how our boys have been dropping in all day, worn out with fatigue, disappointed because they had all the labor with none of the glory of victory, and only consoled by the promise that a few days more will see us on our way to Tennessee. There is nothing to oppose us now. CRITTENDEN's army is no longer, and never again will be, an army. Totally demoralized, scattered to the winds, they will go home or be captured piecemeal. We wait only for our provision train and the means of crossing the river.

And now my long and imperfect story of the battle is ended. I fear that I have not given in all things a correct account of it, but I have done my best to do so. If I have given the credit of this, the most decisive victory of the war, to some regiments which properly belongs to others, or have made mistakes in my description of what they all did, I can only say to them that if they will but let me know when they next have a fight in time for me to be there, I will tell exactly what they do, and give them all full justice.

It will be a matter of surprise to the whole nation that the rebels should leave their fortified camp on the river to attack us in the open field. The fact is they knew that they either had to fight or retreat. Gen. BOYLE's Brigade had cut off their river communication with Nashville and threatened their rear. They knew that Gen. THOMAS was advancing on the Columbia Road, and that his regiments had necessarily become scattered by reason of the bad roads and high water. They had found out that we had taken possession of Hudson's Ford. They believed that Fishing Creek was so high, that Gen. SCHOEPF's forces could not cross, and were totally unaware of the arrival of the two Tennessee regiments, and the Twelfth Kentucky at Gen. THOMAS' camp. In danger of being surrounded completely and starved out, they had either to retreat or do what they did—try to cut us up piecemeal. They thought that they were attacking but three regiments. They made the attempt, and were bitterly foiled. They left on the field of battle one hundred and fifty dead and as many wounded, besides the many whom they succeeded in sending away before the pursuit became too hot for them. Our loss was 38 killed and 134 wounded.

One mystery still remains unraveled. Where is Major-Gen. GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN? Nothing was seen of him after the battle turned against him. It appears that he did not get back to his camp, for the order of retreat was signed by "Col. CUMMINGS, Acting Brigadier-General, in command of the troops." Did he put on a "hat, a kerchief and a muffler, and so escape?" I think that any woman's gown might at him since this battle of Cliff Creek, without hunting for that of "my aunt, the fat woman of Brentford."

There is a strange rumor floating through the country and in our camps that he was cut off from the main body of his army, and with two regiments is still hiding somewhere in the woods this side of the river. Nobody can tell the exact spot, but the forests are wide and wild, abounding in squirrels and woodchucks, and there are still some chickens left on the scatte ed farms. I don't believe anyone will ever be able to find the mythical rebels, but I have no doubt that the children in the western part of Pulaski County will, for a long time, be afraid to go out alone at night, or into the woods in daytime, and that they will grow up with the fixed idea, which they will in turn transmit to their descendants, that somewhere upon the hills, on the Cumberland or among the wild cliffs of Fishing Creek, wanders a lost Major-General with a sword ten feet long and eyes like balls of fire, and with him two thousand gigantic Tennesseans who live on babies and applejack, drink JEFF. DAVIS' health from gourds full of blood, and sing "Dixie" in the tree tops all night long in the full of the moon.

THE NARRATIVE OF ANOTHER WITNESS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

ZOLLICOFFER'S (LATE) ENCAMPMENT, Jan. 20, 1862.

Here I sit in a cedar log cabin, inside the intrenchments of the wonderful position of old "Zolly," to write you a letter, on contraband paper, with a contraband pen and contraband ink. Where shall I begin—what shall I write first? There are incidents enough, if all recounted, to fill a volume; things that took place in this, the most complete victory, and most overwhelming, total overthrow, the secession army has yet met with in this rebellion. To begin at the beginning, and tell the story straight:

Just at daybreak on Sunday morning, the 19th of January, sharp firing commenced with the pickets in the same spot where the firing was last Friday night; the long roll beat in the Indiana Tenth, and they formed instantly and marched to the support of their pickets. The Tenth and KINNEY's battery were close together, and half a mile in advance of everything. The battery got ready for action on the instant, and awaited orders. By the way, STANNARD's battery and WETMORE's four gun battery were both in park, one on each side of KINNEY's battery. The First Tennessee was about a quarter of a mile in the rear of these batteries, in the woods. The Fourth Kentucky, Col. FRY, was the next regiment on the road, half a mile in the rear of the batteries; it was forming as I ran past, getting to my own regiment, (for I slept in KINNEY's battery;) the Second Tennessee, another quarter of a mile in the rear of the Fourth Kentucky. By this time the cavalry were running their horses all over the country, in every direction except toward the firing, which still continued at intervals. The Second was just getting breakfast, and supposing it to be only a picket fight, kept on cooking and eating, though very few had eaten anything when the column of our force appeared, coming on in our rear. Lieut.-Col. TRAHEIR promptly got us into line, and double-quicked us into the road ahead of the advancing column; the Fourth Kentucky had gone when we reached their encampment. The firing still continued, and very briskly; we kept on at double-quick, all hoping and believing that we would have a chance to smell burnt powder. But when opposite the encampment of the Tenth Indiana, up rode the Colonel and halted us for further orders; we all thought, if we didn't say it, d—n further orders.

The Tenth Indiana went into the woods about a quarter of a mile in advance of their tents, to the support of their pickets; and bravely did they support them, too, for over half an hour, against the whole force led against them; and never retreated a step, nor gave an inch of ground, until nearly surrounded by overwhelming numbers; then, to save themselves from being entirely surrounded, they unwillingly gave way. Here was a crisis; and yell on yell went up from the lantern-jawed Secessionists; they thought the day was all their own. But, happily, any disastrous consequence was prevented by the arrival of the Fourth Kentucky and Ninth Ohio, to the support of the gallant Tenth. Again our men made a stand; now there was fighting in good earnest; and the Second Minnesota joined in with the Tenth, and the Fourth, and the Ninth Ohio. Volley after volley rattled in quick succession, and sometimes it seemed as though there was only one continuous volley, interrupted now and then by the growling of the "yellow pups," which had been brought to bear on the enemy; and when they once comm

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—As a general thing, when the HARPERS publish a book, it is found worth reading, and the multitude which hungereth and thirsteth after literature invest in it without scruple, relying implicitly on the judgment and taste of the discriminative publishers who have so often proven themselves competent to the duty of catering for the mind. An occasional exception, of course, is necessary to prove the rule—that exception we have in *The Pilgrims of Fashion*, by one KINAHAN CORNWALLIS. The faithful and conscientious reader always reads the preface of a book—the more industrious ones commence at the title-page. The preface of Mr. CORNWALLIS' book is simply an editorial on the war, written in that peculiarly diffuse and ornamental style for which the *Herald* has become so justly celebrated. It refers not at all to the book itself—not even so much as to offer an apology for printing it. A rather mythical element of society, delicately distinguished as "the shoddy aristocracy"—if we mistake not, the phrase originated, and finds daily repetition, in the columns of the journal before referred to—comes in for the bitterest denunciation. The writer is also particularly severe upon snobs,—and dates his preface from the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

In the year of grace 1779 the story commences, closing with the year of disgrace that has just gone out. Thus, nearly a century is thinly buttered with a meagre plot. Marriages and deaths are crowded in as thickly as they appear in the hymeneal and mortuary columns of a daily newspaper, and shipwrecks figure quite as extensively as in that other sad column religiously set apart in all well-regulated dailies, and headed "marine disasters." The battle of Bull Run is brought in to bolster up the narrative and give it a timely and "taking" color. All the pleasant fictions of that day are faithfully preserved. The Fire Zouaves annihilate the Black Horse Cavalry, stabbing the riders and possessing themselves of the steeds. The story is told in spasmodic sentences, of which we have here a specimen: "See, some of them are dragging the riders from their saddles, and stabbing them with their knives, then, hurling them to the ground, they mount their chargers and gallop over the field! What a wild, fierce conflict is this! The cavalry corps is cut to pieces and few escape. But watch that horseman!" As the future movements of the horseman are comparatively uninteresting, we decline to "keep an eye on him" longer. "All that is most worthy in the volume" is dedicated to CHARLES READE, the brilliant English novelist. Looking through the volume carefully we are puzzled to distinguish any particular passages to which the author of *The Cloister and the Hearth* can lay claim. We rather fancy that our author is "guying" READE as well as his readers. The story throughout is simless; it inculcates no truth, points no purpose. A mere grouping together of improbabilities for the sake of making a book, we fear the *Pilgrims of Fashion* will never reach the Mecca of popular liking.

—In pleasant contrast to the book above mentioned, we have *John Brent*, by the late Major WINTHROP, published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. One is a book written because a man had thought in him, and could not help writing; the other is a book written because a man thought that to make a book was the "right thing to do" now-a-days. One abounds with originality and vigor, the other is deficient in both. *John Brent* has a soul and a live-beating heart; the Pilgrims of Fashion weighed in the balance will be found wanting in both. WINTHROP'S work is by no means without faults; it is too diffuse, and the movement is irregular—the fine gold of his thought is continually branching off from the channel of his story, and wandering in delicate veins through abstractions which come rolling into it like boulders of quartz, clear and crystal, but diverting the course of the golden current. But it never is for one moment turned off to the level mud of commonplace. Then, too, there are affectations which remind one painfully of CHARLES READE. The reader will also be reminded of this eminent romancist by the short crisp sentences which curl from the pens of both, as steel does from the chisel of the engraver. The defects of WINTHROP, however, arise chiefly from the rich exuberance of his imagination; he gambols over the prairie of his narrative like a fresh young steed, full of vigor and conscious of strength, yet too inexperienced to apply it in all cases judiciously. The characters in *John Brent* are in the main admirably drawn, and the plot, though it sometimes branches off vexatiously, never degenerates into dullness. Reading the book, one can but lament that the author could not have lived to write another when experience should have disciplined his pen and brought maturity to his judgment. Moreover, the reader can but wonder to know that such books as *John Brent* went wandering from publisher to publisher without finding an introduction to the public, while *Rutledges, Sutherlands, Dinahs*, and all that commonplace crew, find ushers at once. But such men as WINTHROP would write, though not one line of their MS. ever found its way into print. They cannot help it. Thought is in them and will bubble to the surface. One might as well attempt to cork down the geysers as genius.

— Mr. PUTNAM has commenced the issue of an uniform edition of the works of THOMAS HOOD, under the editorship of EPES SARGENT. Mr. PUTNAM christens it "The Aldine Edition," and the first volume is before us. The reputation of the publisher is so well established by the beautiful editions of standard works that his press has already scattered broadcast over the land, that it is scarcely necessary to prepare his path now with any very elaborate praise. But the paper of this Aldine Edition is of so fine and delicate a tint, the letterpress so clear, and the binding so appropriate in its quiet beauty, that we can scarcely refrain from devoting a paragraph to its eulogy, instead of dismissing it with a line. The edition, like the one of IRVING from the same press, will be issued monthly.

It is proposed to include all the writings known to be HOOD'S—devoting six volumes to his poetries, and a like number to his prose works. We do not know what reason has prompted Mr. SARGENT to publish in the first volume many of the poems which were the works of HOOD'S later life, and upon which his reputation as a poet is most firmly founded. It was not necessary to throw these pieces out as a bait, that the public might nibble, and then thrust out eager hands for the remainder, for even in this work-day country there are few who could not tell over on their fingers every poem HOOD has written, and to whom his name is not as familiar and dear as a household word. To our thinking, it is the first duty of an editor to preserve the order in which works are written, as it is interesting to follow the march of mind, and trace out the subtle connections by which one poem develops another in the poet's mind, as one sentence does the subsequent one in the conversation of ordinary business men. We only pay a just tribute of praise when we say that even he who sang the song of the shirt could desire no better embalmment than he finds in this "Aldine Edition."

—It is customary with those pillars of society, who sell you a quantity of goods, and shortly after send you a bill thereof, to use, whenever they conveniently can, that writing-saving dissyllable "ditto." For this reason we speak of Mr. PUTNAM'S new edition of BAYARD TAYLOR'S Prose Works in this connection, and simply mean to write "ditto." For the remarks above applied to the Aldine edition of HOOD will apply to the "Cabton Edition" of our peregrinating Poet, whereof the first volume is before us. BAYARD TAYLOR possesses the rare faculty of skimming over a country, and carrying off with him more correct impressions than many men might who should dive deeper and stay longer. He has, too, a "happy faculty" of description, which enables him to tell a story without wearying and boring his auditors. The account of the first journey he ever made, which leads off the volume before us, is, to our thinking, quite as interesting as any subsequent one. It is often the case that one learns more of life by traveling near home than by making excursions into foreign countries.

—*Money and Marriage;* by ANNA ARGYLE, is published by S. & A. HOYT, of this City. It is a pleasant little story, written to elucidate a truth that of late years has begun to attract attention in no small degree—even arresting the notice of those dormice commonly known as legislators That it was eminently meet and fitting that woman should be completely dependent, pecuniarily, during her married life, was for a long time received as a proposition so axiomatic that when bold innovators arose to question its justice and wisdom, its defenders scarce thought it necessary to argue in its behalf. A bold charge is made at the heart of the old system in *Money and Marriage*, and it comes from the hands where such an assault should come from, those of a woman. If women do not staunchly support their own rights, who will?

—If a libel for raising hope upon false pretences will not lie against OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES and his coadjutors, TICKNOR & FIELDS, then is there no justice in the Courts! A neat little book comes to us lettered on the back, "Border Lines; O. W. HOLMES." The reader opens it, expecting to find stirring lyrics of the frontier, or other songs that shall make the heart glad; but the first glance reveals the continuation on the title-page, *Border Lines of Knowledge in some Provinces of Medical Science*. Behold a weak invention of the enemy! For the time being we had forgotten that HOLMES was a Doctor, and remembered him only as an expert in prose and poetry. What right has he or his publishers to spring a medical trap on us in such fashion! Undoubtedly the book is a good one, but we haven't read it, and don't intend to. After such disappointment, a performance of that duty would be uncomfortable. When the autocrat next does write may his Lines fall in more pleasant places than in the depths or even on the borders of medical science.

—One of the most valuable series of books ever published for the benefit of children, is the *Child's Histories*, issued by the HARPERS, and in such neat bindings that children must be prompted to a careful guardianship of them. Of the series the histories of the United States, Greece and Rome, are written by JOHN BONNER—that of England by CHARLES DICKENS. It is evidently the latter work that inspired Mr. BONNER with the idea of his work. He has been eminently successful in carrying it out. It requires talent as well as genius to write so that children may run and read; but we think that Mr. BONNER has made himself quite as *understandable* to them as DICKENS did. He has simplified the leading incidents in the histories of the countries referred to; sifted as carefully as possible the romance of the early ages from their reality, and presented the whole in a pleasant and simple narrative style, that commends itself to grown people as well as to little folk. We have known a lady of very good literary taste and acquirements commence reading the series for her little boy's sake, and continue it for her own. Already these histories are introduced into many of our schools as books of study—they should be into all.

— *Gibson on Dyeing*, is the title of a work which comes to our hands, printed at Willimantic Conn., by JOSEPH ROLLINSON. If hard to live, it is generally more difficult to die; and, at first glance we thought that some benevolent philosopher, named GIBSON, had here simplified the task. Further examination reveals that it is the *Art of dyeing all colors on raw cotton or cotton waste, for the purpose of working with raw wool*:—that no graver subject than the production of bright colors is treated of. Such books are beyond criticism. A reviewer in a dye-tub is decidedly out of his element. The pen that dealeth only with ink, has little in common with logwood and sulphates. We can conscientiously, however, commend the book to the attention of calico-makers. A portrait of the author prefaces the book, and if physiognomy may be relied on, he is surely familiar with the mysteries whereof he treats.

—CARLETON, late RUDD & CARLETON, publishes a very handsome volume, *Twenty Years around the World*, by JOHN GUY VASSAR. It does not impress us favorably with an author to learn in an apologetic preface that he only consented to print at "the earnest solicitation of numerous friends." It is an affectation of modesty not borne out by the conclusion. In his twenty years of traveling Mr. VASSAR has collected the material for a large volume, and if in that journeying he did not collect much information that might benefit the world, he were an extraordinary traveler indeed. A brief glance over Mr. VASSAR'S pages leads us to believe that he is more minute in narrative than careful in style.

—A book dedicated to the young men of the United States, *Practical Christianity*, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, is published by the HARPERS. Undoubtedly there is a great lack of practical Christianity in the world, among both old and young, and if Mr. ABBOTT succeeds by this little volume in swelling its sum, he confers a boon upon humanity for which he deserves a practical pecuniary recognition.

—The American Tract Society continues its publication of tracts for the use of soldiers. It has also achieved a volume lately, which, in point of beauty, will compare favorably with any issued from what, in contradistinction to the sober and subdued type of the Tract Society, might be known as the fancy press. It is titled *The Cross Bearer*. The vermilion lines and colored initial letters make it a thing of beauty, while the letterpress warrants us in writing it down as a joy forever. The publishers of so ornamental a cross-bearer surely deserve a typographical crown.

—*The Seven Sons of Mammon*, a story by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, which in serial form ran through the pages of *Temple Bar*, is published in pamphlet form by BURNHAM, of Boston. Mr. SALA achieved a reputation by his *Journey due North*, which is scarcely borne out by this later story. *The Seven Sons of Mammon* is too prolix. There is too little incident, and too many words. An occasional grain of gold may be sifted from the abounding waste of valueless sand, but, as a whole, the Mr. SALA'S *Seven Sons* reflect little credit on their parentage.

—Now that Rebellion Records are in vogue, *Harper's Weekly* should find favor. As an illustrated record of the war, the bound volume for the past year presents claims that cannot be passed over in silence. The ubiquitous artists employed by the HARPERS always manage to be on the spot when a shell bursts, or a magazine is blown up, and photograph or sketch the scene with admirable precision. The sketches of Mr. THEODORE DAVIS, a rising young artist, who has been the artist correspondent of the HARPERS since the commencement of the war—and who was the traveling companion of Dr. RUSSELL, the "Own" of the London *Times*, during, that gentleman's Southern tour—are an especial feature in the *Weekly*, and peculiarly noticeable for the spirit and skill they evince. The Editor displays much judgment in the selection of material, and talent in the conduct of the editorial page. In addition to its war features, *Harper's Weekly* supplies its readers with some of the best original tales and poems that are to be found in any periodical of the day. It has reached an enormous circulation, and it merits it.

—A collection of portraits of the *Notable Men of the Time*, edited by FRANK MOORE, is published by G. P. PUTNAM, in monthly parts. The first number is before us, containing portraits of Commodore DUPONT and Major WINTHROP.

—*The People's Military Almanac*, for 1862, published by DEXTER & Co., would command extensive sale could it tell us when the sun of the rebellion will set.

THE MAGAZINES.

—We had occasion to speak in terms of well-merited praise of the January *Atlantic*. The February number is entitled to an equally kindly greeting. True to the instincts which have led it to reflect the color of the day, a "Battle Hymn of the Republic" leads off the well-ordered columns. Despite the refrain of "Marching on"—which seems to have been suggested by the song we have all heard the Massachusetts regiments sing, as they marched with bristling bayonets down Broadway—we like this lyric much. If poetry can be said to have color—and it is contended that music has—we fancy that this would reveal itself to the subtle sense in a rich crimson, warming and nerving the soldier's soul like the notes of a trumpet. "At Port Royal, 1861," a poem by WHITTIER, is worthy of that sweet singer and Quaker, though the introduction of the "Song of the Negro Boatmen" into the body of the poem does not, to our thinking, add to its quiet beauty. A devotional hymn, be the sentiment holy and refined as it may, written out in the mutilated English of a plantation, is too suggestive of negro minstrelsy. It were better heard than read. Esquire Bigelow contributes a magnificent poetical paper, whereof the baptismal name is "Mason and Slidell—A Yankee Idyll"—one of the most refulgent effusions that has yet been thrown from the Bigelow pen. In a sort of waking dream the poet heareth Concord Bridge and the Bunker Hill Monument discussing the Mason and Slidell question—it is needless to say that they discuss it with more wit and wisdom than did the daily papers, both English and American. And then we have "Midwinter," a pretty little poem, suggestive of the pure thoughts and feelings that should fall with the snow-flakes. Maj. WINTHROP'S story, "Love and Skates," is concluded in this number. We like it rather better than the longer stories, from the same sparkling pen, which have lately been published. It has the same sparkle and *snap*, but the diamond is better cut,—the eccentric edges that detract from the beauty of the gem, are not there. The reader of WINTHROP cannot fail to notice the element of moral purity that abounds in his works,—a highsouledness that shrinks with mimosa-like sensitiveness from all grossness. If fair to judge men by their writings, truly must WINTHROP have been a noble BAYARD in character, a chevalier *sans peur et sans réproche*. In addition to the papers before mentioned, we have continuations of AGASSIZ'S "Methods of Study in Natural History," Mrs. STOWE'S "Agnes of Sorrento," "A Story of To-day," and Chapter II of the Chronicles of "Fremont's Hundred Days in Missouri;" "Our Artists in Italy;" "The Experiences of the A. C.;" "Ease in Work," and the usual reviews and literary notices, crown the cup of this brimming and sparkling *Atlantic*.

—As though all the magazine men had determined to crowd their best things into the shortest month of the year, *Harper's* for February is better than usual. The illustrations in J. Ross BROWNE'S "Coast Rangers of California," are unusually spirited. And another illustrated article "The American Bank Note Company," is wondrously entertaining as well as instructive. From a poem, "The Prisoner of War," to which the name of FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN is appended, we copy the following stanza:

"I sing the irregular song of a soul that is bursting with pain!
There is no metre for sorrow, no rhythm for real despair.
Go count the feet of the wind, as it tramples the naked plain,
Or mimic the silent sadness of snow in the air!
I cannot control my heart, nor my innate desire of song,
I only know that a wild and impetuous grief,
A fierce, athletic, vengeful feeling of wrong,
Beats at my brain to-night, and must have relief!"

Many will feel with the poet, that there is, indeed, "no metre for sorrow, no rhythm for real despair," while the "silent sadness of snow in the air" is an influence which all must have felt, though we do not know that any have before spoken it. "Mademoiselle" is a rather unsuccessful attempt at a story—broken French is amusing enough to wrap an anecdote in, but it becomes lamentably wearisome woven into a chain of pages. "General Frankie, a Story for Little People," is a genuine triumph in its way—a more ingenious, bright little specimen of the "amusing and instructive" we do not remember to have met in some time. In "The Whisky Insurrection" we find a counterpart of the present secession movement, with the exception that the former was nipped in the bud by the strong, just hand of WASHINGTON. "Tangled Threads" is a pleasant little story; and "The Yard-measure extended to the Stars" is a specimen paper of what might figure advantageously in every number of this popular magazine, even to the exclusion of a few love stories. TROLLOPE'S "Orley Farm" is continued, and of "The Adventures of Philip" we have further chapters. A serial tale by Miss MULOCK, the justly renowned author of "John Halifax," entitled "Mistress and Maid," is commenced in the present number, and will be continued throughout the year. It is impossible to judge of an extended work by the opening chapters, but all readers of "John Halifax" must have made up their minds, to use a popular but expressive phrase, that "there was more where that came from." We do not think Miss MULOCK will disappoint them.

—The *Eclectic*, for February, contains two articles from the London *Review*, devoted respectively to the poems of Mrs. SIGOURNEY and LONGFELLOW. We do not remember to have ever before met, in any English periodical, critical notices of American authors which in the same degree combined justness and generosity. In relation to these two authors, the *Review* expresses an opinion which we fancy would find an echo with many readers, if they only dared give it voice. It is this, that their fame will rest chiefly upon some of what are reckoned minor pieces, but which will be read and remembered when their more elaborate and more extended poems will be forgotten. Mrs. SIGOURNEY has been called the American Mrs. HEMANS. In remarking upon this, the *Review* neglects to allude to one great point of resemblance—both songstresses have written and published, amid much true poetry, an incalculable amount of trash. We question whether the "complete works" of either will ever find a reader industrious enough to give them a complete reading. The *Review* says of LONGFELLOW'S "Excelsior" and "Psalm of Life," that they with other lyrics from the same pen, have been promoted in England to the rank of household words. "The Death of Prince ALBERT" is culled from the columns of the London *Times*—a journal, by the way, from which Mr. BIDWELL does not frequently eclect and elect. It has of late been the custom of our arch Eclecticizer to turn the points of his scissors towards articles that touch the present warlike times, but in this number the only paper that has even remote connection with the rebellion is one from *Chambers' Journal*—"Old English Privateers." In addition to the articles already mentioned, we find in the table of contents: "PASCAL as a Christian Philosopher;" "MACAULAY'S History;" "Old Iceland—the Burnt Njal;" "Life and Times of Count CAVOUR;" "Lightning Prints," (a citation of curious instances in which lightning striking persons has imprinted various objects on the body;) "Life and Times of EDMUND BURKE;" "Austria and the House of Lords;" "The Great Arabian;" "The Ascent of Fusi-Yama;" "Scientific and Geographical Progress in France;" "The Constable of the Tower;" "Shah Abbas the Great;" "Love's Tricolor;" "Submarine Telegraphs;" "The German Almanacs for 1862;" "About Spitzbergen;" "Oil Springs of the United States and Canada;" "Zoology of Ceylon;" "Sketch of Gen. WOLFE;" "BENJAMIN WEST'S Picture;" "Eruption of Mount Vesuvius," and literary miscellanies.

—The *American Journal of Science and Arts*, for January, contains Sir R. J. MURCHISON'S address to the Geological section of the British Association, at Manchester, furnished by himself; a paper, by E. S. RAND, Jr., on the recent remarkable discovery of plants of the Scotch Heather growing wild in the vicinity of Boston: one on the gorilla, by Dr. L. J. SANFORD, summarizing the conclusions arrived at by other investigators, but developing nothing new; and an elaborate and interesting presentation of the distinguishing features of comets, considered as phases of an electrical discharge, resulting from eccentricity of orbit. Brief communications from Sir W. E. LOGAN on the age of the Quebec rocks, and from Mr. JAMES HALL on the Potsdam sandstone and Hudson River rocks in Vermont, with a few other papers from regular contributors make up the body of the *Journal*. In the miscellaneous intelligence we find the remarkable statement that the cannonading at Bull Run, on July 21, was heard at a place called the Glades, a short distance south of Kingswood, Preston County, Va., one hundred and twenty-five miles from the battle-field. That it should have been heard there and not at places nearer the scene of conflict is explained by the fact that the Glades are situated in the most elevated part of Virginia—nearly 2,500 feet above the sea. A note from Prof. AGASSIZ calls special attention to an interesting discovery of new Sauroid remains in the coal formation of the Joggins in Nova Scotia, which Mr. O. C. MARSH, a student in the Sheffield scientific school of Yale College, has been so fortunate as to make. Prof. AGASSIZ pronounces these vertebræ the nearest approximation yet found to a synthesis between fish and reptile, and declares their discovery quite as important as that of the ichthyosauri.

—The January issue of the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, edited by ISAAC HAYS, M. D., one of the oldest as well as the best of our medical quarterlies, contains its usual fund of interesting matter, consisting of original communications, comprising faithfully recorded cases, as well as other articles of practical import, from some of the leading physicians of our country; reviews and bibliographical notices of recent publications; together with a summary of many of the most important improvements and discoveries in medical science, taken mostly from the leading foreign journals. While many of our medical journals have succumbed to the pressure of the times, this still continues, and it is to be hoped will long continue to be a faithful exponent of American medicine and surgery.

The *New-Englander*, published in New-Haven, Conn., by W. L. KINGSLEY, contains numerous interesting discussions of various political and theological subjects. Rev. WILDER SMITH, of Berlin, Conn., writes of CHRYSOSTOM, the pulpit orator of the fourth century; Mr. GILMAN, the popular librarian of Yale College, reviews briefly recent explorations in the lake region in Central Africa, and calls the attention of bibliopoles to the vast assistance which they may derive from the laboriously-prepared catalogue of the Boston Library. Judge DUTTON reviews HEPWORTH DIXON'S personal history of Lord BACON, pronouncing it a "failure and a cheat," so far as it pretends to establish the purity of his moral character, which the Judge says "has always been a nuisance to the friends both of science and morality." Rev. Dr. BACON treats of "the Wars of the Lord," among which he classes that now in progress; and President WOOLSEY points out in a brief but searching analysis, certain inaccuracies into which HAUTEFEUILLE was betrayed in his *brochure* on the *Trent* affair, and other questions of international law which have recently occurred.

It is rumored that LOUIS GAYLARD CLARK, with the month of March, will issue the first number of *Clark's Knickerbocker Magazine*. We rejoice to hear it. It is cheering to know that in his new devotion to figures financial, the present CLARK of the Customs does not intend wholly to forsake the figures of rhetoric; that one of the kindliest and most joyous of all the hearts that ever dotted their beats on the printer's page is to resume its electric communication with the commonwealth of good fellows, and through a medium that shall be wholly its own. Magazines may spring up, and grow up, and blow up; but none can ever supplant such a *Knickerbocker* as CLARK has made in times past, and can make again, when he takes the helm into his own hands, demands to be "let alone," and throws overboard every one that attempts "by word, look or gesture" to interfere with him. If old *Knick.* is indeed to play the part of a Phœnix, rising anew from his ashes with March, let all his old friends, subscribers and contributors—chiefly the former—rally around the young old boy and give him a bumper. Beforehand we bespeak for him a success, literary and literal—which latter means pecuniarily. See to it that he has Custom!

Personal.

—Hon. Noah H. A. Swayne, of Ohio, just confirmed by the Senate as an Associate Judge of the United States Supreme Court, is a native of Culpepper County, Virginia, and emigrated to Ohio immediately after finishing his law course under the instruction of the late distinguished Robert I. Taylor, in Alexandria. His age is now perhaps fifty years. He has grown as a public man with the growth of Ohio, having played perhaps the most important part in building up for that State its material eminence. As a jurist he is reputed to be without a superior in the West, and as the conductor of the State's largest financial operations his fame is equal to his reputation as a lawyer. In politics he is a Republican, with strong conservative proclivities.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* states that a Mrs. LETCHWORTH, of Lexington, has presented an account to the United States Commissioner of Claims in that city for a wagon and pair of mules, which she presented last Summer to Gen. STERLING PRICE, and which were afterward captured by Gen. LANE'S forces.

—A Scotchman, who is a married man, and the father of four children, has excited the indignation of the citizens of the Tenth Ward in Newark, and brought distress upon his family, by eloping with a German woman, who is also married. The guilty pair sailed for Europe in the *Kangaroo* on Saturday last.

A WIFE ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY HER HUSBAND.—A correspondent informs us that on the forenoon of Saturday last, at their residence, on the Varna and Bayfield gravel-road, in the township of Stanley, a dreadful calamity suddenly befel the family of Mr. JOSEPH CALLOWAY, an old and respected resident, resulting in the violent death of his daughter-in-law, a smart, active woman of about 30 years of age, and the mother of five children, the youngest of whom is only about one year old. It appears that her husband, on hearing that a deer was feeding in his fallow, hastily took his rifle from its usual place, and was rushing with it out of the house, when his sleeve or some other part of his clothing got entangled by the door-handle, causing the hammer to descend, when the rifle instantly went off, discharging the ball and part of the ramrod into the breast of his unfortunate wife. The ball having penetrated the heart, she instantly dropped dead, while streams of blood gushed from the wound over the floor. The husband is, of course, inconsolable.—*Toronto Leader, Jan. 23.*

WAR FINANCE IN ENGLAND.

The Bank Restriction Act of 1797—Suspension of Specie Payments for Twenty-four Years—How to Prevent Depreciation of the Currency.

It has been urged that, in any commercial country, a currency composed largely of paper, even though it be accredited by the Government, accepted by the people, payable as taxes, and convertible into public securities, must of necessity depreciate in value, as compared with gold. If then, there be any safeguards disclosed by financial science, and capable of being applied by financial skill, so as to prevent such a pernicious result, it is of the highest moment that they should be known. The history of our Continental money, as also that of the *assignats* and *mandats* of the French Revolution, may afford us some instruction. But these examples of an inconvertible paper money, present a record of constant decline and depreciation, and terminate in a catastrophe of final extinction of value. Hence the only information they can offer is that of caution.

Financial history records, so far as we are aware, but one example of paper currency which was kept for any considerable time at par. The twenty-four years during which, in England, the Bank Restriction Act was in operation, offer us an instance of a commercial, thriving, prosperous nation, who, under the imperious necessities of war, adopted an inconvertible paper currency, which, though made virtually a legal tender, did not for three years depreciate at all. Subsequently, indeed, it declined in value, but the depreciation, for more than twelve years, was less than 3 per cent. And finally, after falling for a time as low as 25 per cent., the currency was gradually raised and brought back to its normal standard.

This single instance in which a paper currency can be seen in all its stages of stability at par of gradual depreciation, and of slow, costly, and most difficult restoration to its normal value, will perhaps suggest principles and cautions which, if we secure the full advantage of them, may save us from the terrors of a commercial crisis, and prevent widespread National loss, discredit and disaster.

The following table, which is compiled from Parliamentary returns, shows the amount of the circulation and the bullion in the Bank of England on the 31st August of each year from 1790 to 1823, with the average premium on gold, and the average value of the currency, and the average price of gold per ounce for every year during the same period. The exchange is calculated at 4·80, the dollar being regarded as worth four shillings and two pence sterling.

Years.	Circulation.	Bullion.	Prem. on Gold.	Value of Curcy.	Price of Gold per oz.
1793.....	£10,865,050	£5,322,010	.....	100.00	$18 69
1794.....	10,286,780	6,770,110	.....	100.00	18 69
1795.....	10,862,260	5,136,350	.....	100.00	18 69
1796.....	9,246,790	2,122,950	.....	100.00	18 69
1797.....	11,114,120	4,089,620	.....	100.00	18 69
1798.....	12,180,610	6,546,100	.....	100.00	18 69
1799.....	13,389,490	7,000,780	.....	100.00	18 69
1800.....	15,047,180	5,150,445	.....	100.00	18 69
1801.....	14,556,110	4,335,260	8 39	91.61	20 40
1802.....	17,067,630	3,891,780	7 30	92.70	20 16
1803.....	15,963,330	3,592,500	2 66	97.34	19 20
1804.....	17,153,890	5,879,190	2 66	97.34	19 20
1805.....	16,308,400	6,624,500	2 66	97.34	19 20
1806.....	21,027,470	6,215,020	2 66	97.34	19 20
1807.....	19,678,360	6,484,350	2 66	97.34	19 20
1808.....	17,111,290	6,015,940	2 66	97.34	19 20
1809.....	19,574,180	3,652,480	2 66	97.34	19 20
1810.....	24,793,990	3,191,850	13 48	86.52	21 60
1811.....	23,266,850	3,245,300	7 84	92.16	20 28
1812.....	23,926,880	3,099,270	20 74	79.26	22 92
1813.....	24,828,120	2,712,270	22 90	77.10	24 24
1814.....	25,268,290	2,097,680	25 12	74.88	24 96
1815.....	27,248,670	3,409,040	16 71	83.29	22 44
1816.....	26,758,720	7,502,780	16 71	83.29	22 44
1817.....	29,583,780	11,668,260	2 66	97.34	19 20
1818.....	29,202,150	6,303,160	2 66	97.34	19 20
1819.....	25,252,690	3,595,360	4 45	95.55	19 56
1820.....	24,200,340	8,211,680	2 60	97.40	19 18
1821.....	20,295,360	11,223,200	.....	100.00	18 69
1822.....	17,884,790	10,697,960	.....	100.00	18 69
1823.....	19,231,240	12,658,240	.....	100.00	18 69

The financial history comprised in this table may be divided into four periods:

I. The four war years prior to 1797. During this time no great fiscal efforts were needed. The metallic currency was undisturbed, and the Treasury was conducted as in former wars: any deficiency of the revenue being made up by loans. During this period no innovation was attempted either as to war taxes or paper money. It is, however, worthy of note that in the first year of the war the number of bankruptcies was doubled in consequence of the commercial revulsion which war never fails to produce.

II. The interval between 1797 and 1800. War taxes were, during this period, imposed to a considerable amount, and an inconvertible paper currency was introduced, but without depreciating the one or carrying the other to excess. In truth this was one of the most interesting and momentous epochs in the history of British finance. It was then that the foundations were extended and strengthened on which the magnificent structure of British power and financial wealth have since been reared. At the time, however, the prospects of the nation seemed extremely dark. The bad harvests of the seven or eight preceding years raised the price of bread and produced great distress among the people. Brown bread was commanded by law to be used everywhere instead of white. Riots and tumults in London and other places caused alarm to the Government, and numerous measures were adopted for defence against insurrection. Large amounts of specie were sent out of the country, both in the purchase of wheat, in loans to foreign Powers, and for the expenses of the war. To these causes, by which the gold and silver coin was diminished, must be added the increase of hoarding. This practice, which is more common in proportion as Governments become unsettled, and which, in Asia, from the insecurity of property, absorbs an immense annual amount of the precious metals, is always found to prevail in every country, more or less, in time of war. In England, toward the beginning of the year 1797, this tendency of coin to withdraw from the circulation, and be hidden or buried was increased by a general panic, resulting from the threats of NAPOLEON to invade the island. There are many men living in this country who well recollect the alarm which in those days spread like wildfire over England that "Bony" was coming. These sensation rumors of an actual descent on the coast were also frequently circulated by enterprising newspapers, and by speculators in the stocks. A run for gold was thus produced, which spread through the Kingdom, and after ruining many of the country banks, finally endangered the Bank of England itself. For on Saturday, the 25th of February, 1797, no more than £6,360,000 of cash was left in the bank vaults; while there was every prospect of the run being continued with greater violence on the following Monday. In this emergency an order in Council was issued on Sunday, the 26th, prohibiting the directors from paying their notes in cash until the sense of Parliament should be taken on the subject, and on the opening of the Legislature it was decided, after much discussion to continue the restriction, which was subsequently enlarged so as to be in force till six months should have elapsed after the signing of a definitive treaty of peace.

Immediately on the appearance of the order in Council, a meeting of the principal London bankers, merchants, and traders passed a unanimous resolution pledging themselves to use every means to cause the Bank of England notes to be accepted as cash in all transactions. This resolution tended to allay public apprehension, and to restore confidence in the now irredeemable paper money. The "solid men" of London had adopted a similar movement half a century before, when, in 1745, the alarm caused by the advance of the Scotch army under the Pretender was producing a run on the bank. In order to gain time on that occasion, the Directors are said to have adopted the plan of paying in the smallest silver coin. This device was improved on by NAPOLEON, who, to meet a similar emergency, secured a delay by issuing a decree that no person should be allowed to get specie for paper without having first obtained a license from the *gendarmerie*.

In England it had generally been supposed, and the bullionists were loud in repeating the opinion, that bank-notes would not circulate unless they had an available metallic basis and were immediately convertible into cash. Much was written and spoken about the absurdity and falsehood of making promises to pay while having no specie to pay with. It was demonstrated with all the force and forms of logic that the notes had no real value, that they were mere worthless bits of paper, that they represented nothing, and could pass for nothing any where. But the result proved that this theory of a national currency was not the true one. The people finding the notes really would pay taxes, discharge debts and purchase goods, gradually gained confidence in this inconvertible paper money, and the prognostications of the bullionists were derided as having no foundation except in impracticable theories and imaginary alarms. Financial methods, it was found, which are expedient, beneficial and secure in time of peace may be too costly and too inelastic to preserve their efficiency in time of war. The wise precaution was, however, adopted of appointing a Parliamentary commission to examine into the affairs of the bank, and the growing confidence of the people was confirmed by the assurance that the bank proved to be possessed of property amounting to $77,568,450 after all claims had been paid.

If at this time the run for gold had arisen from an over-issue of notes, the Restriction Act would obviously have been unwise and disastrous. But as the demand for specie had its origin simply in political causes, and as no bank paper changeable into the precious metals could have been retained in circulation, but must inevitably have been converted into gold, which would have been hoarded, buried, hidden, or sent out of the country, it is evident that there would have been no currency to carry on the business of the country, and the act was therefore indispensable. For as the bank, though possessed of ample funds, was without the available means of instantly retiring her notes, she might have stopped payment in the crisis, and but for the interference of Government, this disastrous event, and the public evils it must have brought in its train, could scarcely have been prevented.

Certain writers have urged, with some plausibility, that the bank ought to have been compelled to resume payment as soon as the temporary alarm had subsided. But it is now universally agreed that, with the prevalence of hoarding, and the demand of gold for exportation, a return to specie payments, in the existing state of the British finances, could not possibly have been made without at the same time closing the war.

From the financial difficulties of England during the interval from 1793 to 1800, therefore, it is evident that in commercial countries the ordinary laws regulating the currency are liable to perturbation in time of war. An immense mass of specie is then liable to be hoarded, and from this and other causes gold disappears and is withdrawn altogether from circulation. A gap is thus made in the currency, which must be filled up. If new supplies of gold could be procured, and should at great cost be coined for circulation, these would disappear like the first. Hence to prevent the stagnation of business, to carry on the trade of the country, and to provide currency for the payment of the army and the contractors, a supply of money neither adapted for hoarding, nor liable to be sent abroad, may become absolutely necessary.

We also learn that any kind of Government money, even though at first, like the inconvertible Bank of England notes, if it be not very popular, and be adopted only at the bidding of a stern necessity, is found to answer the purpose, provided it be moderate in amount and be virtually made a legal tender, or an instrument for the discharge of debts, the payment of taxes and the purchase of goods.

So long as the aggregate issue of this new money is not more than enough to fill the stream of the currency to its business level, its value remains nearly at par. Gold and silver coin being capable of export to other countries, which paper money is not, may in certain circumstances command a small premium. And this difference will not fail to operate in favor of the new currency. For the money which is the dearest, invariably gives way before that which costs less. It is, indeed, one of the chief dangers incident to the use of paper money that its value does not depend like that of specie, on its cost of production; but is regulated solely by its quantity. Hence it is a fundamental law of this department of financial science that the amount of paper allowed to be in circulation at any given time should be limited by the most stringent regulations. To a violation of this law the depreciation of the *assignats* and *mandats* of France as well as of our own Continental money, and of the Bank of England notes from 1812 to 1816 was entirely due.

For in every nation a certain determinable sum of money is needed to facilitate business, prevent the friction of trade, effect the current exchanges, and maintain prices at an equilibrium with the average values of commodities throughout the commercial world. The aggregate supply of currency needful for any nation, however, is not an inelastic constant quantity. It vibrates with the national credit, the state of trade, the par of exchange, the rise and fall of public confidence, the proportion of imports to exports, and many other circumstances which cannot be always determined, except from their elevating or depressing results.

Perhaps these views were never better expressed than in a lucid paper written more than eighty years ago by JOHN ADAMS, at a time when this country was affording an illustration of their truth. "The amount," he says, "of the ordinary commerce, internal and external, of any country, may be computed at a fixed sum. A certain amount of money is necessary to circulate in the Commonwealth, in order to carry on its business. You may emit paper or any other currency for this purpose, until you reach this limit, and it will not depreciate. After you exceed this rule, it will depreciate, and no power or act of legislation hitherto invented can prevent it. In the case of paper, if you go on emitting for ever, the whole mass will be worth no more than that which was emitted within the rule."

The limits within which inconvertible paper money may be issued by the Government whenever necessity justifies

new paper money in circulation will be continually diminishing by the payment of taxes, and by conversion into Government stocks, it is obvious that if some sensitive test be constantly applied to guage the volume of the currency, considerable additions to the issue may be made from time to time without risk of depreciation or fear of National injury.

If, therefore, England had been able throughout the war to have adhered to the same sound financial principles which presided over this second war period, the resumption of cash payments on the return of peace would have been attended with no difficulty. We will now consider the method by which the currency became depreciated during the next financial period.

III. This third chapter of our history comprehends the first fifteen years of the present century, when the expenses of the war gradually increased till they reached an enormous magnitude. An over-issue of the inconvertible paper money—especially after the commencement of the first Peninsular campaign, in 1809—depreciated the currency, and greatly augmented the financial difficulties of Great Britain. In 1801 and 1802 the country became so flooded with bank paper, chiefly issued by a multitude of provincial establishments, that the currency fell to a discount of 7 or 8 per cent. A panic ensued, in which numerous banks succumbed, and the currency, being thus relieved of a mass of worthless notes, Bank of England paper in 1804 stood once more at par. From that year till 1808 large profits were made by the Bank, and its notes were at a discount of about 2½ per cent., so that but little hoarding or public distrust is indicated. In 1809 such was the confidence with which the capitalists were inspired, in consequence of the accumulation of capital and a series of naval and military successes, that a loan was effected by the Government on lower terms than ever before. A reaction, however, almost immediately afterwards set in.

The exclusion of British commodities from the continent of Europe and from this country, began in 1810-11 to produce a sensible effect on the staple interests of the Empire. Several branches of industry, especially the cotton trade, suffered from a great stagnation of demand, from which resulted numerous and extensive failures. The rate of exchange was 15 to 20 per cent. against England, indicating that too much paper currency was afloat, and that the circulation was above its natural level. Gold coin had disappeared from common use, and were regularly sold at prices greater than their legal value. Guineas were in demand at 27s. each. Paper was the only medium employed in commercial transactions and dealings of all kinds. The rise in prices produced severe distress among the numerous classes living on wages and fixed incomes. It also lowered the exchangeable value of the public taxes, and the Government loan fell so much below par, that some melancholy catastrophes followed among the contractors.

The monetary difficulties of the country became more and more very general. Two prices seemed on the eve of being established. Bullionist landlords in England and Ireland demanded payment of their rents in gold, or in paper of an equivalent value. Bank paper was at a discount of about 13½ per cent. for a day or two during a panic in 1811, gold was selling at £26 5s. an ounce, and £1 notes were said to have been sold for 14s. This extraordinary fall having attracted the attention of the Legislature, the House of Commons appointed a Committee to inquire into the circumstances by which it had been occasioned. The Committee examined several witnesses, and in their report, which was drawn up with considerable ability, ascribed the fall to the over issue of Bank paper. They also recommended that the Bank should be obliged to resume cash payments within two years.

Had the Committee urged that the issue of Bank notes should be placed under stringent restrictions, the popular feeling would probably have been with them. At this period, considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the long protraction of the war. The members of the Parliamentary opposition, and the opposition newspapers, declared that Great Britain was altogether incapable of continuing a struggle which was draining her resources; that she was exhausted and impoverished, and that every effort she made against the power and will of France, only hurried on her final ruin.

A return to cash payments was, however, felt to be impossible till after peace had been restored. And the fanaticism and extravagance of the bullionists had so destroyed the public confidence in their singular demonstrations, that the people were easily persuaded by the Government that it was not the currency that had depreciated, but the gold that had risen in value. In Parliament it was even suggested that "The metallic frenzies of the bullionists might, with advantage, be cooled in the Thames," and these well-meaning theorists, who were more than half right in their principles, though they erred in some of their deductions from these principles, became the subjects of odium and derision, and were stigmatized as a base, unpatriotic and cowardly faction.

The public feeling being thus with the Government, no change was made in the financial policy of the Bank of England, and the issues being still in excess, the notes continued to depreciate, as compared with gold, till the close of the war, notwithstanding the futile expedient which, in such circumstances is usually resorted to, was adopted by the British Government of interdicting the sale of gold for more, or of bank notes for less, than their nominal value.

IV. The last period opens with the cessation of hostilities in 1815. One of the earliest results of a return of public tranquillity was to effect a considerable change in the demand for gold and silver. The general war in Europe causing large sums to be moved about in the military chests of belligerent armies, and impeding intercourse by sea, which is the only means of equalizing prices; the panic produced by revolutionary movements, that tend to anarchy, or by the prospects of invasion from abroad; the consequent prevalence of hoarding, and the export of gold to purchase wheat during the bad harvests of the war period, had all contributed to make specie scarce, and to increase its value. By the restoration of peace these causes ceased to operate, and the scarcity of gold no longer combined with the other causes which had deranged the currency.

Another result of the new state of things was the diminution of the war expenditure. During the five last years of the war the national expenses had averaged $543,600,000. In the first five years of peace it was reduced to an average of $[illegible],300,000. Hence the restoration of peace caused an immediate reduction of nearly $250,000,000 in the ordinary outlay of Government. Two or three hundred thousand militia-men, soldiers and sailors were discharged, who returned to productive industry, while one hundred thousand manufacturers ceased to receive employment in preparing clothes, arms, and other military stores. Of course this transition from war to peace could scarcely fail to produce glutted markets, economical derangements, a redundancy of products, a surplus of laborers, and a fall of wages and profits.

The first years after the close of the war brought difficulty from this industrial distress, the prevalence of discontent, the unsettled currency, and the revulsion in prices. Still the general prosperity of the nation increased, as is indicated by the fact that though the average export trade of England, during the war years from 1793 to 1800, was only $150,000,000, and from 1803 to 1814, $210,000,000, it was augmented in the first five years of peace, to an average of $270,000,000.

Under the impulse of increasing prosperity, and of the other causes we have referred to, bank-paper almost entirely recovered from its previous depreciation, which greatly facilitated the return to cash payments. This recovery was also facilitated by the breaking up of a number of country banks.

At the commencement of the restriction on cash payments, in 1797, there were about 280 country banks in England. But so rapidly were the temptations and facilities multiplied for increasing these establishments, that in 1813 they amounted to 900. The price of wheat, influenced partly by the depreciation of the currency and the facility with which discounts were obtained, but far more by deficient harvests, and the unprecedented difficulties which the war threw in the way of importation, had risen to an extraordinary height during the five years ending with 1813. But the harvest of that year being unusually productive, and the intercourse with the Continent being then also renewed, prices fell in 1814 from 120 shillings to 85 shillings a quarter. This fall in price proved ruinous to the agricultural interest, induced a general want of confidence, and led to such a destruction of provincial paper money as has rarely been paralleled. In 1814 and the following years, 240 banks stopped payment. Eighty-nine establishments became bankrupt, being at the rate of one in ten of the total number in existence.

The great reduction thus violently and suddenly made in the quantity of paper money in circulation extended the field for the circulation of Bank of England paper, and raised its value in 1817 nearly to a par with gold, without any interference whatever from the Legislature. The return to cash payments being at this time pressingly urged, a method was devised for a gradual change, founded on the "Proposals," which were published by Mr. RICARDO in 1816. This plan was to supersede for a time the use of gold coin altogether, by requiring the Bank of England to redeem its notes by the payment, not of coin, but of gold bars of bullion at the mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, or at such other price as Parliament should determine. These gold bars or ingots were to be of not less than sixty ounces in weight, and not being fitted for circulation as currency, would not be called for except when needed for exportation. But if the issue of bank notes ever became excessive, so that they tended to depreciation, the state of exchange would cause the gold to be needed for export, and the issue would be checked or the notes be poured back on the bank. Thus the heavy expense of a metallic currency would be saved, and full security would be given that the value of the paper currency should always correspond with that of gold.

This scheme being adopted by the British Government in its arrangements for the gradual resumption of specie payments, the act of Parliament for this purpose, which was framed by Sir ROBERT PEEL, became law in 1819. It required the Bank from Feb. 1, 1820, to the 1st of October following, to pay its notes in bullion of standard fineness at the rate of £4 1s. per ounce, or 4.44 per cent. below par. From Oct. 1, 1820, to Jan. 1, 1821, it was to pay bullion at the rate of £3 19s. 6d. per ounce, or 2.34 per cent. below par; and afterward the Bank was to redeem its notes in bullion at the old mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce. Two years later it was to pay coin at this price, the resumption being then complete.

The Bank found, however, that it had an abundant accumulation of coin in its vaults, and as the demands of the currency required a large number of one-pound notes to be kept in circulation as a substitute for guineas or sovereigns, and the numerous forged notes in circulation caused much trouble and uncertainty, the directors anticipated the operation of the act by beginning to redeem the notes in coin at the full price some time before the date appointed. They accordingly resumed specie payments on the 1st of May, 1821. Since that time no important changes have been made, except that, by act of Parliament, which took effect on the 1st of August, 1834, Bank of England notes were made legal tender everywhere in the Kingdom out at the bank itself, and so long as the directors should continue to pay their notes on demand in legal coin. Should a financial crisis ever occur to cause the Bank of England to suspend specie payments, this act will, of course, by its terms, become inoperative, and the difficulty will require to be met by some special legislation analogous to the Bank Restriction act of 1797, the operation of which we have seen was beneficial at first, and only became mischievous by abuse.

The developments of financial principles which were made in England during this period are of great importance to us at the present moment, for as the immense cost of our patriotic war, and the pressing exigencies of our National position, render it probable that to provide a currency with which the people can pay their taxes, and the Government meet their obligations, a number of demand Treasury Notes will be issued, the rules which determine the value of such a currency, and the principles which should regulate its admission into the regular circulation of the country, require the most serious attention of every intelligent legislator, and of every patriotic citizen.

Solicitor of the Customs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A highly respectable lawyer of this City, being recently in Washington, on professional business, happened to meet the Secretary of the Treasury, who asked him his opinion upon the subject of appointing a Solicitor of the Customs at this port. On his return to this City he addressed Mr. CHASE the following letter, which you are requested to publish. The fifth section of the bill alluded to at the close of the letter has been stricken out by the House Committee of Commerce. A. B.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1862.

Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I state a few facts, tending to show the propriety and necessity of the Government having a Solicitor of Customs at this port:

1. There is as much business requiring the attention of such an officer as the most competent and efficient lawyer in the City could properly transact. The number of suits now pending in this District, arising out of the collection of customs, is nearly six hundred; many of them have been pending ten years; some more than that. This immense accumulation of business, and unreasonable, oppressive and expensive delay, is not the fault of the District-Attorney, for he is obliged, by law, to give the criminal cases precedence, and the business, other than that arising from the Customs, if well and properly attended to, is enough to occupy the whole time and ability of the District-Attorney and his assistants.

2. The District-Attorney has for years been obliged to employ extra counsel to assist him in this class of cases, at an expense to Government, in some years, as I am informed, of some $20,000 per year, and yet the cases now accumulated amount to 600, and are steadily increasing. It would be far less expensive to have a law officer, upon a fixed salary, for this branch of public service, than to pay counsel for each case; and, besides, such officer, by devoting himself entirely to this class of cases, would soon become so skilful in them as to dispatch the business far better and faster than all the various counsel now employed. Being always at hand, and skilled in his business, he would prevent, by previous examination and advice to the Collector, a large number of suits, now improperly instituted, and resulting only in loss to the Government and the merchants.

3. The evidence, and most of the facts upon the Government side in these cases, are in the Custom-house. The counsel for the Government, then, should have his office in the Custom-house, and not, as now, half a mile distant; and he should be familiar with all the operations there and the sources of evidence, so that at any moment he could bring before himself the books, papers, witnesses and everything bearing on each case; and be ready for trial the first time the case should be called; and not as now be asking for delay year after year.

To illustrate the present system by one instance out of many: Two years ago one of my clients had $10,000 worth of goods seized. He had sold them, and on going to the Custom-house to deliver them he learned they were stopped. The District-Attorney was requested weekly, month after month, to file the libels (six in number) against them, so that they might be condemned or else released. He was so much occupied that he was unable to take these mere formal steps *until six months had elapsed*. Then, term after term, for twelve terms, I tried to bring the cases to trial, but the District-Attorney always answered, "Not ready," and asked and obtained delay. He was so much occupied with matters that must be attended to that he could not go to the Custom-house to look up and arrange his evidence. Finally, the Court has ordered a default against the Government, and the goods will probably be released without any trial at all. The loss and damage in these cases alone is at least half the expense of a Solicitor of the Customs for a whole year.

4. The extra counsel for these cases, now chiefly employed by the District-Attorney at the expense of the Government, are selected mostly on account of the knowledge of Custom-house business they acquired in several years' experience as Clerks in the Custom-house. This branch of legal practice is a *specialty*, and to do it in the most efficient and successful manner, one must be as much at home in the Custom-house and revenue business of the Government as the ship-master is on the deck of his ship; hence the necessity of his being connected directly with the Custom-house.

5. The amount of property tied up in this class of suits, pending in this District, is, on an average, from $500,000 to $1,500,000. The loss from the tedious and needless delays, the loss of interest, and the deterioration of seized goods, is not less than $50,000 per year. Nearly all of this would be saved by having an efficient and competent Solicitor of the Customs.

6. Such an officer could be attached to the Custom-house by a reorganization by the Collector of some departments of it, without adding a dollar to the present amount of salaries paid; while the $20,000 (more or less) now paid yearly, for special counsel, would be nearly or quite all saved to the Government, in addition to the saving incumbent to a prompt disposition of causes in court.

7. From the extent, variety and importance of the business at the Custom-house here, the Collector quite as frequently requires the advice of counsel as does the President, or the Secretary of the Treasury.

I have no possible private interest in the measure, and only desire to see this branch of the public service attended to in the best and promptest manner, and with the least expense: hence I say most emphatically there ought to be a Solicitor of the Customs at this port.

The fifth section of the bill, as proposed in House, Mis. Doc. No. 22, should be stricken out. It is wrong in itself, and don't belong to the bill, and I think the Collector himself has asked to have it stricken out. There is no reason why the Government should give away half of the forfeitures referred to in that section. Yours respectfully.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 25, 1862.

$6,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80	20 Am. Ex. Bank	79⅝
2,500 U. S. 5s, '71, Cou	79½	15 N. Y. Cen. R	89⅝
500 Ohio State 6s, '60,	102⅝	200 do	s60 89⅝
1,000 Ill. Cen. Reg. 5s	79	250 do	b30 89⅝
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bs, '66	89	250 do	89⅝
5,000 do	89	65 Erie Railway	35
3,000 N. C. State 6s	61	50 do	b10 35
1,000 Mo. State 6s	42½	50 do	34⅝
1,000 Mo. St. 6s, issued to Hn. & St. Jo. R.	49	722 Erie Railway Pref.	57⅝
1,000 Cal. State 7s	80	300 do	57⅛
8,000 do	80⅛	34 Hudson River R	38½
1,000 Georgia State 6s	67	200 Reading R	b31 38⅝
4,000 Bklyn C. W. L.	99	100 Mich. Cen. R.	55
1,000 E. R. 2d M. Bonds	101⅝	150 do	54⅝
5,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M. 7s	100	100 do	b10 55
4,000 Rod. Riv. 1st M. 6s	85	100 do	54⅝
2,000 M. & Fond. 1st M. 6s	22	100 do	s30 54⅝
1,000 M. So. S. F. 1st M.	21½	250 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b30 24
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	71⅛	225 M. S. & N. I. Guar. Stk.	40⅝
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	43⅛	50 Panama R	b10 113
1,000 M. C. 8 p c. 1st M.	98	100 do	111
S. Fund. Conv'd B.	99	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s30 62⅛
3,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st M.	103	150 do	s30 62⅝
1,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F.	92	100 do	s30 62
30,000 Am. Gold	b27 103⅛	5 do	63
5,000 do	103⅜	100 Clev. & Fitts. R	15⅞
35,000 do	b30 103⅜	100 do	16
9,000 do	103⅜	10 Galena & Chi. R	68
5,000 do	s30 103	200 Clev. & Tol. R	b30 58⅝
5,000 do	b30 103⅛	750 do	37⅛
5,000 do	103	100 do	38
5 Pacific M. S. Co.	78½	5 Chic. & R. I. R.	75
50 do	s10 98⅛	100 do	s30 65⅝
150 do	98⅜	150 do	54⅝
50 do	b15 98⅜	200 do	b30 55
50 do	98⅜	100 do	b30 55
150 do	s30 98	50 Chic., Bur. & Q. R	62

SECOND BOARD.

5,000 Mo. State 6s	42⅛	150 Mich. Central R	55
4,000 Mo. Sp. C. 1d's	41½	250 Gal. & Chi. R	s60 68
5,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90	45	100 do	68⅛
1,000 Ky. 6 p c. Bonds	92	200 Ill. C. R. S.	s30 61
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76, con. Bonds	104⅝	200 do	61½
3,700 American Gold	103⅝	150 do	61⅝
40 Bank of Commerce	55⅞	100 do	s30 61⅝
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	250 do	62
2,000 Erie Railway	36	100 do	b30 62
200 Reading Railroad	70½	25 Chic., R. & Q. R.	61⅞
100 do	70⅝	150 Clev. & P. R.	16

MONDAY, Jan. 27—A. M.

The *Europa*, at Halifax, from Queenstown Sunday, Jan. 12, brings the first response to the official news from this side of the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL. The act and manner of the surrender produced great excitement in commercial as well as political circles, and the satisfaction expressed is quite universal. That portion of the London Press hitherto so bitter and belligerent toward the United States, does not hesitate to commend the prompt reply of Mr. SEWARD, advising, at the same time, that no consideration be shown to the surrendered captives on their arrival in England. The Cotton market was very much excited by the news; the sales of the week were 168,000 bales, and Orleans Middlings are quoted at 13¾d. Consols were firm, and American Securities rose to 41½ discount for Illinois Central and 29 for Erie.

The trade of the past week was again active in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, for which the orders from abroad continue on a liberal scale. And as the Exchange on England ruled high, and necessarily in favor of the export merchant, the limits on these orders in respect to price were readily met. Meat Provisions, and Butter, Lard and Cheese, constitute a large portion of our current shipments. They are coming forward from the West in great abundance, over the Erie and Central Roads, and these lines are doing an unprecedented Winter business, at high rates of transportation. The collateral effect on the Stock Market is to cause free speculation in their Bonds and Shares, and to place them measurably above the ordinary influence and conflicting bearing of the events of the War. The Import movement continues reduced in the line of Foreign Dry Goods, the disposition being backward to increase their sale or consumption. The General Merchandise list from Europe and the Indies is gradually increasing, though still greatly below the corresponding season last year. To this list some considerable importations of raw Cotton, from Liverpool, for the use of our manufacturers, have recently been added. Some cargoes of fresh Black Teas from China have also come in within a few days past, the first of the present season. The sales of General Foreign Merchandise are generally active, including a number of speculative movements, on the calculation that the revised Tax Bills in Congress may advance, as they probably will in certain articles, the Customs duty upon future entries. In this connection we may refer to the rumored presence in Washington of the representatives of certain Foreign interests to prevent higher duties on their particular class. It is every way desirable that they should not succeed. On this point the text of Mr. CHASE's report should be strictly adhered to. Where increased duties can be levied to produce revenue on articles of prime or indispensable use, the People at home, who are supposed to pay the tax, will not complain, and others have no right to complain. Where it is said that such duties would tend to discourage the consumption of Foreign luxuries merely, they should not be withheld for this cause, but rather insisted upon; the true interest of the Country, in time of war, being in the direction of economy, even at the expense of the Customs revenue. The temporary gain to the Treasury from encouraging this class of importations would be a lasting damage to the country, by incurring obligations abroad at a most unseasonable time. Upon the fabrics of English Iron and Steel, and upon Woolen and Cotton Goods, all coming in direct competition with our home manufactures, the duties should not be relaxed. Recent events prove that we gain nothing, in the sense of international good feeling or reciprocal trade, or in the way of placing our Public Stocks abroad, by the presence or absence of what is called a liberal tariff. Let us live at home, and levy other taxes than such as are derived from free importations, at home, until the War is over. In this way our people can best support the Government and give of their substance to its support in the way of loan. True, we are selling largely of our agricultural abundance to Great Britain, but at cheaper prices than she could buy in any other market of the world, or else she would not buy here. The obligation, therefore, to buy of her, what we can as well do without or manufacture at home, is not to be acknowledged in time of Domestic War. The chief error of our past policy was an eagerness to act upon this supposed obligation, under the expectation of reciprocal trade, and to solidify an international friendship and cordiality, which appears to have had but slender foundation in truth or sincerity, when brought to the test of our domestic troubles.

The prices for American Gold and Exchange on England through the week again fluctuated violently; between 101⅞@103⅞ for the former, closing 103½, and 112@115 for the latter, closing 113½@114. They are both objects of speculation, turning upon the various and conflicting views of buyer and seller as to the future of the market, rather than the extent of immediate trade demand. The amount of Gold going forward in the whole week to Europe is scarcely equal to a single day's operation in it, nor equal to the receipts from California on Saturday night. This is not to be wondered at, as the clearances of Domestic Produce continue to exceed the entries of Foreign Goods, comparing in value since the New-Year, $11,151,000 to $9,280,000. The price of Money in the open market is 5@6 ℔ cent. on demand loan, and 5½@7 ℔ cent. on approved discounts. The rates at Bank are 6@7 ℔ cent. The private deposits and Country Bank balances at Bank have run up quite rapidly to $103,000,000, by far the largest ever reported in this City. At the same time there is no increase of mercantile discounts, and the Specie average holds steady, or partially on the rise.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $2,627,148, against $4,415,287 same week last year. On the other hand, the Export movement is in advance of the same week last year, the total clearances of Domestic Produce being $3,231,334 against $2,756,311 same week in January, 1861. The Exports of Specie by the steamer on Saturday, amount to about $100,000.

The Commercial tables for the *Calendar* year of 1861 being now complete, we return, as usual, in our weekly comparisons, to the movement of the current fiscal or *Treasury* year, beginning 1st July, 1861, and to close on 30th June 1862:

The Import entries of the first half of the year, that is from 1st July to 31st December, were	$47,339,660
And four weeks in January	9,280,121
Total since 1st July	$57,019,781
Against same date last fiscal year	129,988,995
Decreased Import	$72,970,575

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York for the first half of the current fiscal year, July 1 to Dec. 31, were $71,993,060

Add four weeks in January	11,151,536
Total since July 1	$83,144,596
Against same time last fiscal year	69,904,091
Increased Export	$13,150,415

The amount of Specie exported for the six months of the fiscal year from July 1 to Dec. 31 was $987,000

Add four weeks in January	2,921,000
Total since 1st July	$3,908,000
Against same time last fiscal year	20,611,000
Decreased Specie Export	$16,703,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	91@93½
New-York Central	83¼@82¾@83⅞@83½
New-York and Erie	34½@35½
Erie Preferred Shares	56½@58
Rock Island	54⅜@55
Michigan Guaranteed	40½@41
Michigan Southern	20@21
Michigan Central	52⅝@55½
Toledo	37½@38⅜
Galena	68⅛@68⅝
Illinois Central	63@61½
Panama	113@113½
Pacific Mail	97½@99@98¼
Missouris	42⅜@42⅝
Virginias	50@50
Tennessees	43@45
Hudson River	39@38⅜
Harlem Preferred	31¾@31
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	16@16⅜

The Stock dealings of the week show no very wide changes, except on Michigan Central Shares, which, at the close of the week, rose to 55½ ℔ cent., under the belief of an early division on the past year's business by the Boston Board of Managers. This dividend was suspended at the close of the year, on account of the apprehended trouble with England, which, if it had broken out into actual hostilities, would have destroyed, for the time, the important business connections of the road with the Canada lines. The books of transfer close this afternoon, and an official notice of the rate of dividend will probably be made public in the course of the day. There was also a better request, at the close of the week, for Michigan Southern Shares of both classes, and for Cleveland and Toledo. The speculation in New-York Central and Erie is held with remarkable steadiness, considering the recent large advance, and the fact that one or two heavy Street buyers, earlier in the month, have realized their profits to await a decline which seems slow to make its appearance—fresh buyers having taken hold for a further rise equal, as some of them anticipate on Central, to the February dividend. The transfers close for this dividend on Saturday next. In Government Stock there is not much doing beyond a retail or investment demand for a few thousand dollars of each description from day to day. Speculation in these securities will no doubt revive on the definite action of Congress on the Loan, Currency and Tax bills. The 7 3.10 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds are selling 97½@98 ℔ cent. In American Gold a large business is doing at the Exchange Board on speculation, constituting a new feature in the daily printed list. The State State Stocks are firm for all the Northern, Northwestern and Kentucky Bonds; steady for Missouris, and 2 ℔ cent. higher for Tennessees. The Railway Mortgages continue in request, and are withheld from market except in a retail way, tempted by the recent rapid advance. The general Market on Saturday, after being under partial depression in the forenoon, was active after the adjournment of the Second Board, and left off fair.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	116	Ocean	65
Merchants'	82⅛	American Exchange	79
Mechanics'	88	Chatham	60
Union	80	B'k of the Republic	79
City	100	Hanover	61
Phœnix	85	Metropolitan	83
National	80	Shoe and Leather	78
Merchants' Exch'nge	72	Continental	71
State of New-York	72	St. Nicholas	73
Commerce	77	Commonwealth	65
Broadway	110	Park	90

The following were the last bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	93	N. Ia. Goshen Line	88⅛
N. Y. Cen sevens, '64	101	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	84
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	103⅛	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75	92
N. Y. Cen. sevens, c., '76	103½	T. H. & Alt'n 1sts 7 ℔ c.	84
Erie firsts, '68	108	T. H. & Alt'n 2ds, 8 ℔ c.	42
Erie seconds ext., '64	100	L. C. & M. R. 1st mort bds	18⅛
Erie seconds, '79	101	C. & N. W. s. f.	86
Erie thirds, '83	92	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	41⅛
Erie fourths, '80	79	Chi. & N. W. seconds	12
Erie fifths, '88	71	N. J. Cen. firsts	107⅛
Ia., N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	76	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	101
Hudson firsts, '69	108	Gal. & Chi. firsts	103
Harlem firsts, '69-73	109	Gal. & Chi. seconds	98
Harlem seconds, '64	97	Chi. & R. Island firsts	98
Harlem thirds, '68	71	L. E. & Wabash firsts	76
Mich. Cen. s ℔ c. '69-72	96	L. E. & Wabash seconds	46
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st m.	97	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	101
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 1st m.	87	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	92
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. As. Bs.	66⅛	Lack. & W. Bonds	94
N. Indiana firsts	89	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	82

Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME, who retired from active business on the Stock Exchange in 1858, after accumulating a handsome fortune, has again taken an office for the regular transaction of a Banking and Commission business, in partnership with Mr. W. H. MCVICKAR, of the Stock Exchange, under the style of L. W. JEROME & Co., at No. 46 Exchange-place.

Commercial Intelligence by the Europa.

COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 168,000 bales. The market has been excited, and prices have advanced ¼d.@1d. Of the sales, 90,000 were to speculators and 20,000 to exporters. The sales, yesterday, (Friday,) were 12,000 bales, 5,000 of which were on speculation and for export, the market closing firm and upward. The authorized quotations are:

Fair.		Middling.	
Orleans	14¾d.	Orleans	13¾d.
Mobiles	14d.	Mobiles	13¾d.
Uplands	13¾d.	Uplands	13¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 565,000 bales, of which 248,000 are American. The above statistics are all since the 18th of January, no tables having been prepared last week.

STATE OF TRADE.—Advices from Manchester report sales small, and holders demanding an advance.

BREADSTUFFS—WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report Flour very dull, and 6d lower. American quoted at 28s.@32s. Wheat dull, and declined 3c.@4d.; Red Western, 11s. 3d.@12s. 2d; Red Southern, 12s. 3d.@12s. 4d.; White Western and Southern, 12s. 6d.@13s. 3d. Corn heavy, and 1s.@1s. 6d. lower; Mixed, 31s.@31s. 6d.; White, 34s.@37s.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef quiet and easier. Pork tending downward. Bacon declining; sales at 40s.@43s. for New. Lard inactive and 1s.@2s. lower. Tallow dull and 1s. lower.

PRODUCE—The *Brokers' Circular* reports Ashes steady: Pots 30s. 6d; Pearls 36s. Resin advancing; Common 13s 6d.@14s. Spirits Turpentine buoyant and considerably higher; sales at 75s. Sugar firmer. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Rice steady. Linseed tending upward and 1s.@2s. higher. Linseed Oil quiet at 35s.@35s. 6d. Cod Oil dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 11.

BARING'S Circular reports BREADSTUFFS dull, and quotations barely maintained. IRON steady: Rails and Bars, £5@£5 5s. SUGAR firm, and 6d. higher. TEA firm. COFFEE tending upward. RICE quiet and unchanged. SPIRITS TURPENTINE buoyant at 75s. TALLOW declining; sales at 49s. LINSEED OIL firmer; sales at 33s. 9d. COD OIL steady at £42. SPERM OIL nominal.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market is dull and sales small. Erie shares, 29; Illinois Central, 42¾@41¾ discount.

MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Tuesday a 93¼@93¾ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £84,000.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Jan. 12.

COTTON—Sales yesterday 3,000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged. The sales included 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS dat, except CORN, which was steady; mixed, 31s.@31s. 3d.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 11—P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅛@93⅜ for money.

American Securities steady and unchanged.

HAVRE, Thursday, Jan. 9.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 12,500 bales; market excited and firm, with an advance of 9f. @10f. on the lower qualities. New-Orleans *très ordinaire*, 165f.; do. *bas*, 158f. Stock 128,000 bales.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL PRICE.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

ROLLA, MO., Monday, Jan. 20, 1862.

Things at Rolla begin to look like war, decidedly. About 6,000 troops have moved from that post, beside the 3,000 cavalry that had previously gone, and several more regiments have had orders to be ready, so as to march at a very early day, probably next week at the furthest. Among those who will go, the Thirteenth Illinois and Fourth Iowa will have a prominent place, and to the Thirteenth Illinois rough campaigning will not be news, for they have already had some little experience, but are not as well pleased to go that way again, for they had somehow had strong hopes of being ordered to service down the river, as that looked more like coming directly at the enemy, and striking more directly at the heart of rebellion. But perhaps as much real progress will be made by striking a telling blow here in Missouri, as would be the case if we went to Kentucky, and we will not seem to doubt the strength of their army by hinting that they have any need of our help.

We have heard from PRICE's army almost every day from gentlemen well known here in Rolla, who have been living in Springfield until now. Yesterday a Sergeant of the regular army, and who has remained in Springfield, having been wounded at the battle of Wilson's Creek, came to our office and told us many things of interest about PRICE and his arrangements; and to-day another, whose name I do not feel at liberty to use, gave much more valuable information. These last accounts agree that PRICE has a very considerable effective force, and that he fully intends to give us battle this time, and has even chosen his ground about seven or eight miles on this side of Springfield. The ground is well covered with bushes and woods. He is said now to have an effective force of 20,000 to 25,000, with plenty of artillery and some excellent gunners. If all this is true, he must have produced a very powerful effect by his late speeches. He has lately been stumping the vicinity of Springfield for the purpose of raising recruits; and it is stated by men who have heard him, that he appealed to the audience with tears to take up arms to save Missouri; that if he was obliged to leave the State now it would be given up to Black Republican rule, for he would never come back to try and save it. But I cannot credit the story that PRICE has over half the effective force that these last statements figure up, or that he intends to give battle at all, unless he can, as usual, be sure of a great advantage.

Great numbers of the inhabitants of Southern and Southwestern Missouri are coming to Rolla to get salt to use in salting their meat, and, as the rebels are mixed up with them all through, it is very important to keep it out of their hands, and, as they have no source from which to draw it honestly, they will take every means to get hold of the salt. Now this kind of game is not well thought of here; we are willing to *pepper* them, but not to *salt* them. This makes it necessary for the Provost-Marshal to be very strict, and nobody gets any salt except on an order from him.

A German, by the name of MARTIN SCHNIDER, came to the Marshal's office last Tuesday, and stated that on the previous Sunday (12th) seven rebels, four of them having guns, came to his house, two and a half miles from Lane's Prairie, and ordered him to give up his gun and ammunition, but he told them that he would not, and seized it, it being loaded with twelve buckshot in each barrel, and a double-barreled one. They swore that they would have it, and were proceeding to use force, when they were warned that to proceed would be dangerous, but not heeding the decided threat of the Dutchman, the foremost man received the twelve buckshot in the breast, and fell dead on the floor. Another then cocked his gun to shoot, when he received the other twelve buck shot in the side of his neck, effectually dissolving his immediate connection with the Southern Confederacy, until they all meet at their general rendezvous. At this decided demonstration the remaining four chivalrous Southern gentlemen took to their heels, and that was the last that was seen of them in that locality. Leaving the bodies laying on the floor, and his wife and children in the house, he came off post haste to Rolla to report himself, and see if he had done right. On being assured that he had done right, he appeared well satisfied, and said he would go back and serve some more the same way. He said he would never bury them, but would fasten a chain around their necks, and haul them off and let the hogs eat them up. This is about the way they operate, going about and demanding Union men's arms, and if they can frighten them it goes off very well, but let a gritty Union man or a spunky Dutchman look them in the face, and they will *skedaddle* long before the first edition is exhausted.

One more item about PRICE, and I will close. By the same authority as that already written, I learn that several days ago PRICE sent out numerous foraging parties, with orders to collect forage enough to last ninety days. For this, Union families will have to suffer terribly.

THE EXPEDITION FROM ROLLA.

The Chicago *Tribune* makes the following remarks regarding Gen. STERL's movement:

"There is danger that the public will overlook an important expedition from Rolla, of which the brave and loyal STERL is to be the commander. We have no knowledge of the point against which it is directed; but from the number of men who compose the columns that he will lead, and from the fact that his line of march is Southwest, we assume that he has orders to drive PRICE and his horde of ruffians out of the State, and, we hope, to follow them into Arkansas, or wherever else they may seek refuge. Our dispatches assure us that

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING HENRY IV.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

WINTER GARDEN—THE NAIAD QUEEN—TOODLES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—THE GREAT RAVEL PANTOMIME, MAZEUM.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Not a word of intelligence from the Burnside Expedition has reached us. Ever, the first accounts which reached us from the rebels, that the fleet had made its appearance in Pamlico Sound, and threatened Newbern, N. C., are now contradicted by them—a fact which suggests the probability that the vessels, if they were at any time in the Souud, merely went in for a harbor during the great storm which prevailed onthe coast during the last part of the last week. The hint as to the destination of the Expedition, given in our Washington dispatches a day or two ago, may, after all, prove correct, and ere this Charleston or Savannah, or perhaps beth, may have felt the weight of its blows.

We have, at last, full and coherent accounts of the battle on the Cumberland River, in Kentucky. The rebels—eight regiments strong, under CRITTENDEN—marched from their camp, on Saturday night, the 18th inst., to attack the troops advancing on them, under Gen. THOMAS. Skirmishing was kept up the greater part of the night. At 7 o'clock, Sunday morning, the enemy formed in two fields, attacking the advance—Indiana troops—in front and on the left flank. Soon the battle became genera—four regiments of infantry, beside cavalry and artillery, being actively engaged on our side. In the early part of the battle, ZOLLICOFFER fell. The death of the General did not dishearten the enemy. But our gallant troops pushed on, and reinforcements began to come up as we continued gaining ground, and soon the rebels began to see that for them the day was lost. They were pushed back; regiments began to get broken, and the rebels to flee. Our artillery was playing on them with great effect. They formed in line again, but were again broken. For the third and last time they form, only to be scattered as before. After this the rebel rout was complete. The pursuit was pressed up to the very intrenchments of the enemy, and only nightfall prevented a general attack. Our men lay down, intending to renew the assault on Monday. But in the morning it was found the rebels had evacuated their stronghold, crossed the river and fled, and all that remained for our troops to do was to take possession of the ordnance, munitions and stores they had left behind. The detailed narratives of the battle, published in other columns, will be found intensely interesting, and there is not a cloud to obscure the brilliancy of our glorious victory. We have no news of any further operations of our troops since the battle.

The forces under the command of Gen. THOMAS in Eastern Kentucky were as follows:

First Tennessee,	Second Minnesota,
Second Tennessee,	Fourth Kentucky,
Ninth Ohio,	Tenth Kentucky,
Fourteenth Ohio;	Twelfth Kentucky,
Tenth Indiana,	Wolford's Cavalry,

Four Batteries.

Those engaged in the battle on the Cumberland were—

[illegible]	Second Minnesota,
[illegible]	Ninth Ohio,
[illegible] Cavalry,	And two Batteries.

The [illegible] was at a place known as Old Fish[illegible] County, and not twelve miles west [illegible] Oak, as telegraphed, but eight miles [illegible] the mouth of Fishing Creek.

An official dispatch received in Washington from Gen. HALLECK, states that the expedition which left Cape Girardeau a few days since for Benton and Bloomfield has returned, having captured Lieut.-Col. FARMER, eleven other officers and sixty-eight privates of JEFF. THOMPSON'S command; also quite a number of arms, horses, saddles, &c.

Gen. HALLECK is determined that his order regarding the assessment of the property of rebels for the benefit of Union fugitives shall be carried out to the very letter. Several of the St. Louis rebels, who were recently assessed, having failed to pay promptly, their property has been seized, and additional assessment of twenty-five per cent. has been levied, in accordance with the terms of the order. One of these persons, a prominent merchant named SAMUEL ENGLER, having served a writ of replevin on the Provost Marshal, for the recovery of the property taken from him, he and his attorney were arrested, lodged in the military prison, and subsequently, under a special order issued by Gen. HALLECK, they were sent beyond the lines of the Department of Missouri, with a warning not to return without permission from the Commanding General, under penalty of being punished according to the rules of war. All persons attempting to interfere with the course of military law, will be dealt with in the same manner.

In a recent report to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, Brig.-Gen. PHELPS writes that a French ship-of war had arrived at Ship Island, and that he was preparing to send her commander on his way to New-Orleans under a flag of truce; as his orders carried him there. This French officer states that France now has a fleet of twenty men-of-war in the Gulf.

As an offset to the statements of a Northern merchant, recently returned from New-Orleans as to the invincibility of the South, which we publish this morning, it is said that a Southern merchant, who has been in the North several weeks, has arrived at the conclusion that rebellion is doomed; and he has been anxious to return to his home for the purpose of investing a large amount of money, which he put into Confederate bonds in cotton. He has found it impossible, however, thus far, to get through the lines. The strength of the Government, and the determination of the people to subjugate the rebels, astounded him.

It is said that letters from New-Orleans and other Southern cities are still received at New-York and Boston, some of the letters containing remittances. They probably are in the first place sent by a vessel running the blockade, and thence by regular mail.

The Boston journals announce that there is a strong probability of a speedy settlement of the Andrew-Butler trouble by the authorities at Washington, upon a basis satisfactory to the Government and people of Massachusetts, and which will put an end to the present anomalous state of affairs.

Seventeen rebel prisoners, from HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S force, were brought down from Catlettsburgh, Va., on the steamer, and arrived at Cincinnati on the 21st. They looked sorry enough, and might well be accepted as the counterpart of Falstaff's troops, as described by himself, in consideration of the fact that the redoubtable HUMPHREY MARSHALL has been dubbed the "fat knight," owing to his early propensity to blow and brag: "My whole charge consists of ancients, corporals, lieutenants, gentlemen o' companies, slaves as ragged as Lazarus in the painted cloth, when the glutton's dogs licked his sores. * * * A mac fellow met me on the way, and told me I had unloaded all the gibbets, and pressed the dead bodies. No eye hath seen such scarecrows. I'll not march through Coventry with them—that is flat." The similitude holds good here, too; and the last may be the reason HUMPHREY concluded not to march through the United States, and lay the country waste with fire and sword.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Europa*, at Halifax, we have advices from Europe three days later than were received by the *City of New-York*. She left Liverpool on the 11th inst., and Queenstown on the 12th. Neither troops nor stores were sent on board of her by the British Government—all such shipments by the Cunarders having been discontinued. The news generally is of the most gratifying character. The response of our Government to the British demands regarding the *Trent* affair appear to have been almost universally satisfactory; and although the warlike preparations at Woolwich and other points had not been stopped, it was understood that they gradually would be. Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch was considered in Cabinet Council on the 9th, and it was so perfectly satisfactory to the British Government that a further Council, which had previously been called for on the 14th, was considered unnecessary, and the order for it had been countermanded. As a result of the deliberations of the Council, it was announced by the London *Morning Post* that a thorough understanding had been arrived at with the American Government. The *Times* intimates that an answer will be returned expressing gratification at the disavowal of Commander WILKES' act, accepting the satisfaction rendered, and assuming that the precedent will rule in other cases. The general discussion of the law of neutrals, however, would be deferred until the proper law officers could be consulted.

With regard to the reception to be accorded to MASON and SLIDELL in England, the *Times* has a strong editorial article, characterizing them as about the most worthless booty that could be extracted from the jaws of the American lion—they having long been known as habitual haters and revilers of England. It hopes, therefore, that Englishmen will not give "these fellows" anything like an ovation, and asserts that nothing more has been done for them than would have been done for two negroes under similar circumstances. The other journals also deprecate any fuss over the rescued rebels.

The *Times* keeps up its war of words against the stone blockade, and denounces it as a disgrace to the history of mankind.

Much interest was excited by the relative positions and movements of the rebel steamship *Nashville* and the U. S. gunboat *Tuscarora*. The former was still at the dock in Southampton, while the latter remained at her anchorage, about a mile from the dock mouth, with her fires banked up, and ready to slip her anchor at any moment. The *Sumter* was also reported to be on her way from Cadiz to Southampton, in which case we shall probably soon hear of a naval engagement.

The London Money market had recovered from its excitement, and at last accounts the funds had taken a slight downward turn. A further advance of ¼d. had taken place in Cotton. Breadstuffs were dull, and Provisions quiet.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Saturday, a petition was presented for the incorporation of the State Homœopathic Society. A bill to stop the sale of swill milk was reported. The bill in relation to unauthorized banking was then debated in Committee of the Whole during the rest of the session, and finally passed to a third reading.

In the Assembly, a favorable report was made on the bill to repeal the act relative to the publication of legal notices. The report was laid on the table. The bill to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Express Company was introduced. Objection was made to its introduction, on the ground that it had already been rejected by the Assembly; but the objection was overruled, and it was referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Cities. Other bills were introduced—to regulate the fees for searches in the County Clerk's Office in this City; to punish frauds on laborers; to authorize Justices of the Peace to act in absence of Coroners; to establish academical departments in the free schools and other institutions of learning, and to authorize the incorporation of juvenile reformatory associations. In reply to a resolution of inquiry passed in the Assembly, the Governor sent in a communication, stating that volunteers who had enlisted, and had been honorably discharged after medical examination, had not been paid. The question whether legislation is necessary to secure pay to such men was referred to the Judge Advocate. The resolution recommending butter as a portion of the army rations was called up and passed, after being amended so as to include cheese also. The concurrent resolutions from the Senate, assuming the State's quota of the National tax; in favor of a law of Congress authorizing the States to assess and collect their proportion of the tax; and fixing the 30th inst. for the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction and a Regent of the University. The bill to authorize the Supervisors of Kings County to raise a fund for the support of the families of volunteers was set down for debate in the first Committee of the Whole.

GENERAL NEWS.

Two very destructive fires occurred yesterday, in which property amounting in the aggregate to not less than half a million of dollars was destroyed. At about 2 o'clock A. M. the bells sounded an alarm for a fire at No. 4 Bridge-street. A large storehouse, extending through from Bridge to Pearl-street, was nearly destroyed. While the firemen were still working here, another fire broke out in Fulton-street, which resulted in the destruction of ten large brick buildings, including the Fulton Bank building. The Brooklyn firemen came over in large numbers, and brought with three of their steam engines, which rendered very efficient service.

By the arrival of the steamship *North Star* at this port, from Aspinwall on the 15th inst., we have later intelligence from the United States of Colombia and the South Pacific States. She also brings the mails and passengers from California, and $602,767 in specie.

We have no later dates from Central America, on account of the failure in the arrival of the steamer at Panama. At Bogota nothing new had transpired; but the new Government of MOSQUERA was operating regularly. In the State of Santander four battles took place on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of December, between MOSQUERA'S forces and the revolutionists, in which the former were successful. MOSQUERA had left Bogota to go to Antioquia to quell the rebellion there. In the State of Canca, also, there are still factions in arms against MOSQUERA. Venezuela is said to be in a horrible political condition, though no details are given. Arrangements were being made for opening the new French line of steamers between Havre and Aspinwall. Little driblets of cotton were passing across the Isthmus from Peru for Europe. It is very fine, but the staple is short.

We have late advices from South America through our Panama correspondent. Peru is tranquil under the military rule of Gen. CASTILLA, but plots were being hatched which required the utmost vigilance to defeat. At Callao the British ship *Susan G. Owen* had flaunted the Confederate rebel and the rattlesnake flags at her fore and main masts, with the British flag at the peak. On Christmas the new amphitheatre for bull fights was opened, and an immense concourse of people were present. From Bolivia we learn that the revolutionary attempt of Gen. FERNANDEZ had proved a failure; and President ACHA had nominated a new Cabinet. The insurgent MORALES had been defeated, with the loss of his men.

From Chili we learn that Mr. HENRY MEIGGS had commenced the work of building the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, and had 4,000 men employed. Business was dull and money scarce in Chili. From the Argentine Confederation we learn that the war between Buenos Ayres and the Confederacy had terminated by the triumph of the former. DARQUI had fled, and his General, URQUIZA, had laid down his arms. From Ecuador we learn that there had been a slight revolutionary movement, but it was quickly suffocated.

The British screw steamship *Karnak*, Capt. LE MESSURIER, arrived yesterday morning from Havana and Nassau, N. P., bringing dates from the latter place to the 20th inst. She does not bring any later dates from Havana, the steamship *Columbia*, Capt. ADAMS, having sailed the same day, the 18th, and arrived previously. She has on freight 337 bales tobacco, 96 bales cotton, 196 bales of skins and wool. At Nassau business was dull. The weather was cool and pleasant. The paddle steamer, formerly called the *Caroline*, but now the *Kate*, of Charleston, arrived in Nassau on Saturday, the 18th inst., with 300 bales of cotton and eight passengers on board. She flies the secession flag. She made the run from Charleston in forty-three hours. The United States steamship *Flambeau*, sailed from Nassau on Sunday, the 19th inst. Mr. GEORGE ALLEN, purser of the *Karnak*, will please accept our thanks for his usual attentions.

The steamship *Roanoke*, formerly of the Virginia line will leave this port for Havana on the 5th of February, from Pier No. 13, North River. She has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted for this trade, and is now in perfect order. Under her present officers she will no doubt become a great favorite on this route.

On Friday night, Marshal MURRAY ordered the arrest of WILLIAM DONALDSON on the charge of having been the supercargo of the slaver *Montana*, which cleared from New-London, Conn., about a year ago. Two other parties were also arrested on the charge of having been connected with slavers.

A heavy wind commenced blowing from the northeast Saturday morning, and continued with considerable violence throughout the day. The rain came down in torrents, and the tides in both rivers rose to an unusual height. Numerous cellars and basements in South and West streets were flooded, compelling the occupants to take refuge elsewhere. In some instances merchandise was greatly damaged. The railroad trains coming to the City were over an hour behind time. Most of the vessels in the North River dragged their anchors, and one or two collisions took place, but fortunately no serious damage was sustained.

An interesting meeting of the New-York Teachers Association was held, Saturday evening, on the occasion of the opening of their newly repaired reading and meeting rooms, in the building of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets. Addresses were made by Messrs. S. M. Perkins, David Scott, James W. Gerard, A. S. Hewitt, S. L. Woodford, N. J. Waterbury, and others, after which a bountiful collation was partaken of.

Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON, member of Congress from Illinois, has written to the Chicago *Post*, denying the statement, with which he had been charged, that the reason the army does not move forward was because some of the officers have brothers or relatives on the other side. He adds: "Relative to the repose or movements of the army of the Potomac or the West, or anywhere else, it is not my province to advise or direct. The President of the United States is the commander of all the armies in the Union. He has appointed our Generals, and has control of all our military movements, and it is with bad grace that those who were professedly his loyal supporters now attack him and his policy in a manner gratifying and profitable to disunionists and traitors only. As a member of the legislative branch of the Government I had no means of knowing, no reasons and no right to inquire of the Executive Department, when, why or where our army should or should not move, and I have never assumed to know or inquire any more than any other citizen."

Major GILLIAM, of North Carolina, and Lieut. WARD, of Norfolk, have been released from Fort Warren, and are now on their way to the South, where, by the terms of their release, they are to obtain the exchange of two Federal prisoners of equal rank. Major GILLIAM left Baltimore for Fortress Monroe on Thursday, and Lieut. WARD went on Friday. Capt. LUKE, Lieut. WISE and one other officer of the Hatteras prisoners also came up from Fort Warren on Thursday, and have gone South.

At the request of his mother, who went to Richmond for that purpose, JEFF. DAVIS released from custody Mr. T. D. SMITH, a student of Brown University, Providence, taken prisoner at the Bull Run battle. In her company he has arrived at Providence.

A number of carpenters have gone from Hingham, Mass., to ship Island, Gulf of Mexico, to perform the carpenter work of the new fort now in course of erection at that place. They will probably be gone about one year. The pay of the workmen is $1 75 per day and board, and that of the foreman $3 50 and board.

Maj. MERRITT has been selected as Engineer-in-Chief of the naval flotilla of the Western waters, and as Chief of Engineers on Gen. HUNTER'S Staff, with the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

In the FOWLER divorce case, stated in the TIMES of the 23d, the jury have rendered a verdict to the effect that neither party is entitled to a divorce. It will be remembered that each charged the other with adultery. The case was tried in the Common Pleas before Judge HILTON.

The Stock market on Saturday was dull in the forenoon, but more business was done late in the day, and at firm prices. American gold closed 103¾; Exchange, unsettled, 113½@114.

The severe storm on Saturday checked business operations. Breadstuffs were quiet, yet stiffly held. Cotton was inactive. The principal kinds of Provisions were in fair demand. Pork and Lard were rather dearer. Whisky was advancing. Groceries, Oils, Metals, Fish, Hemp, Hops, Laths, Lime, Seeds, Spices and Naval Stores, were in limited request. The Freight market was quoted, in some instances, firmer, but engagements were light.

INFAMOUS CITIZENSHIP.—An act of the South Carolina Legislature has ostracised and rendered *infamous* certain loyal officers of the United States Navy. Their crime is to have been true to their oath of allegiance, and to have refused to cast in their destiny with traitors and parricides. For this they are held up by statute, to "the execration of posterity." Poor bewildered, deluded, ruined State, this is the only immortality it is now in her power to bestow, though the act at the same time puts the seal to her own eternal infamy! There is a very peculiar interest attaching to those South Carolina officers in the United States service who have proved faithful among the faithless. That same intense individualism which makes South Carolinians the bitterest of rebels, makes those, also, who are true, the most devoted of patriots. And their conduct stands out the more nobly when we think how impossible it is, educated in that society, to escape the poison of the State Rights doctrine—which is but a generalized form of individual selfishness, the root of all evil. South Carolina has ostracised them; but the instinct of all loyal men but anticipates History's verdict of reversal, when it looks upon this decree of *incivism* as the proudest patent of nobility that could be conferred on those true and loyal Americans.

The End of the Trent Affair—England Satisfied.

The news received this morning from Europe sets all doubt at rest as to the reception encountered by the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL. The London journals—the extracts furnished by the telegraph are unfortunately drawn exclusively from those of the most belligerent antecedents—accept the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD and the rendition of the two rebels, as a full satisfaction of the British demand, and as a restoration of the tarnished lustre of the British crown. It is conceded that the act of the American Government was at once graceful and consistent. Of that spirit of bravado, and disposition to represent cowardice as the motive at the back of our conciliatory temper, which there was too much reason to apprehend from journals so malignant as the London *Post* and *Herald*, we have no evidences whatever. The absence of these offensive traits may be merely due to the meagreness of the telegraphic summary. But we are disposed to think otherwise, and to believe that the *amende* of America has been as frankly received as it was frankly offered. It is, indeed, significant of the real direction of public opinion that the Press bespeaks anything but a welcome for the restored Commissioners. They are stigmatized as a brace of conspirators who have been balked in an attempt to embroil England in war; and who are entitled to no more respectful consideration than a pair of negroes fortuitously extricated by diplomacy from the clutches of a slave-catcher. In this curt dismissal of the candidates for a British ovation, the South will find little prospect of instant recognition and alliance.

And thus the accident of the *Trent* loses its character of a *casus belli*. There will be a further discussion of the questions of international law it has raised. The points presented in the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD have already been submitted to the law officers of the Crown. They will be the topic of interesting negotiations, to which, not only England and the United States, but all the maritime States of Europe will be parties, and all pledged to the support of the doctrines so long sustained singly by this Government; and there is little doubt that England will have to yield much that she declined to concede in 1856. A semi-official organ of the Russian Government announces the intention of the Emperor to lend the weight of Russian diplomacy to the advocacy of the American positions. But these discussions have no practical bearing on the contest which is our immediate occupation as a people. It must take its place in that long category of deferred business to be adjusted at the end of the war.

But while a threatening issue has been laid to rest, there is an ominous readiness on the part of the London *Times* and the *Moniteur* to raise other questions, which, without being strictly international, may lead to complications, involving results only less hazardous than the one just settled. The blockade is the most important weapon we possess in the task of subduing this rebellion. By energy almost superhuman we have made it little less than perfect; and have studiously avoided in the effort to this end, the employment of any means not fully authorized by historical precedent. The single port of Charleston has been made an exception to this punctiliousness. Its various and difficult channels defied the vigilance of our cruisers. Vessels, large and small, were constantly passing between Charleston and Nassau or Havana; and a squadron of coast-guarding steamers was insufficient to stop this traffic. The Government thought proper to solve the difficulty by closing the larger channels leading to Charleston, with a stone blockade; taking the step in that particular case the more readily because Charleston had no claim to exemption from the weightiest punishment an outraged nation could inflict; and because it had preceded the measure by opening to the commerce of mankind the harbor of Beaufort, a port superior in convenience, accessibility and health, to the one to be closed. These reasons may be insufficient to justify such extreme rigor; they certainly palliate it; and when we remember how noisily the rebel agents in Europe proclaimed the folly and impotence of the attempt thus to close a harbor, when the obstructions would only lead to the formation of other and equally commodious passages through the shifting sands of the bar, we can well understand that the criticisms of the French and English semi-official journals are not prompted by any amicable temper. They indicate, in fact, a shrewish disposition to find a flaw in the blockade, which may justify them in disregrading it altogether.

The premonition of such a tendency points us our duty. We are warned that the two leading Powers of Europe only suspend their design to intervene in our quarrel until they find occasion for intervention. Our inability to end the war within a year from its commencement, will be the occasion; anything, even the hypocritical lamentation over the stone blockade, will serve as a pretext. The civil war must be ended, or enlarge into a foreign war of unmanageable proportions. If the plans by which Gen. MCCLELLAN proposes to subdue the rebellion can be realized at once, this added danger will be averted. The matter is entirely in our own hands. The same blow that strikes the insurrection to the earth, will rivet our pacific relations with every Power in Christendom. The true peacemaker is a victory.

THE BATTLE AT MILL CREEK.—The earliest detailed accounts of the engagement at Mill Creek, in Kentucky, are laid before our readers in other columns. The *Herald*, with characteristic enterprise, anticipated the arrival of mail and express by publishing in its Saturday issue, a letter from Kentucky, curiously uniform in tone and matter and volume with the scattered telegraphic reports previously received. We have only to say, no genuine descriptive report of the battle could have reached this City before yesterday; a fact that sufficiently demonstrates the character of the *Herald's* enterprize.

The National Currency.

The United States notes of circulation, as a National Currency, have been flippantly compared to the assignats of revolutionary France; to the old Continental money, and to various other wild, insecure, irredeemable or worthless mediums. It is also said that the Government cannot make them good; that an empty Treasury cannot create a substantive value. These things are said and written professedly in no unfriendly spirit to the Government, but mainly to enforce some favorite theory about bullion, or to drive the Treasury into a condition of dependence and vassalage to the State banks, or to alarm and warn the public against what is termed an *inflation*. The last is even charged upon the advocates of the bill, as their ruling motive for insisting upon the use of United States notes, in place of the present irredeemable or non-specie paying notes of the thousand and one local banks of the country. And then, as to their legal tender, *that* is altogether reprobated, not so much because the sovereign right of the National Government to regulate commerce and the currency is seriously traversed, but because it would inflict a wrong upon the creditor class.

As Congress is about to settle this question, and in the right way, it is about time that these errors and assertions should be dissipated. Their purpose undoubtedly is, to create the belief in the public mind that a mere temporary and doubtful expedient is resorted to because, as their authors say, the Treasury is bankrupt, which in no liberal sense is true. The country is *not* bankrupt, nor exhausted by war. Its Treasury, therefore, is not discredited, nor its Government incapable of supporting the Treasury, nor yet unequal to the duty and obligation of making its Currency sound beyond question and available beyond doubt. There is no parallel between our case and that of France under the Reign of Terror; no probability that such a comparison will ever be applicable, and no possibility that the mass of our thrifty and intelligent People will ever be alarmed by the repetition of such comparisons. The Government *can* give a substantive and unfailing value to its National Currency, as much so as the British Government to the Notes of the Bank of England. Bullion is no more recognized under our Constitution as the *exclusive* legal tender of the country, than in England. The States, separately, are forbidden to create any other tender, *but not so the General Government*. To the latter is reserved the exclusive power of regulating commerce between the States and Foreign nations, levying war, and so shaping its measures, both financial and military, as to carry out these objects. The time and occasion are upon us for asserting these powers in their broadest, boldest and most efficient sense. The crisis is doubly important to that in England, which led to the creation of the Bank and National currency under WILLIAM and MARY. It is as momentous to us, (if not more so,) as the crisis to England, which induced the suspension of payments in Specie by the Bank, and continued its notes *as a legal tender* through a period of twenty-four years, in a state of suspension. England was then merely threatened with invasion and subjugation by NAPOLEON. The United States have armed rebellion and defiant threats to break up the Government for all time in their midst. The occasion has been met by military force; it must be improved, and the cause which gave rise to it overcome, by financial energy as well.

Since the creation of the Bank of England, the British Government, in peace or in war, has never allowed, as our Government has unwisely done for many years, its local or Provincial Banks to usurp or monopolize the office of creating a paper currency for the people. The Bank of England Notes are now a legal tender as much as Gold and Silver. To the extent of seventy-two millions of dollars these Notes have no other guaranteed security than the Public Stocks of the Government, lodged in its issue department. They are emphatically *a Government currency*. Beyond the seventy-two millions, the Bank is also authorized to lodge Bullion in the issue department, and to increase its Notes accordingly; as our Government might authorize an additional issue, if required, for trade and commerce, beyond the $150,000,000 about to be based on taxation, equal to a like sum per annum, and convertible into the Public Stocks upon a specific deposit or reserve of Bullion in the Sub-Treasury.

But we are told that such a currency will produce inflation, and, if made a legal tender, damage the creditor class. If inflation is to come, it must be from the vast expenditures of the war among our own people. This process is believed by some economists to be exhaustive, rather than expansive. But let that pass. The effect cannot be stayed by the employment of a local instead of a National Currency. The expenditures must be made, and for supplies, munitions, clothing, army and navy service, &c., *of our own making*. We buy but few munitions of war abroad; we employ no foreign mercenaries at home. This effect is already upon us in a much enlarged line of private deposits and country bank balances in this City; the joint avails of war expenditures and a prosperous trade in exports. These are called currency by some. We submit that they are no safer currency than United States Notes, convertible into the Public Stocks; for the very banks in which they are lodged have their entire capital invested in these Stocks.

Were the Notes of England worthless, or irredeemable, or no better than French Assignats, or productive of the wildest inflation, through her wars with NAPOLEON? Read the history of the suspension of specie payments on another page of this paper for the answer. Were they without a substantive security? Were the mere financial necessities of these great wars such as to lead the discontented bullionists and speculative economists of the Island to make war upon the Government, charging bankruptcy upon its Treasury, and shamelessly asserting in the daily Press, and through anonymous pamphlets, that the Government was incapable of making its notes of circulation good, and an empty Treasury inadequate to the creation of a substantive value, merely on the pledge of the Public Stocks of the realm for the security of these notes? It appears that for a season they did, but soon had their predictions scattered to the winds by stubborn facts. In like manner we regret to say that some of our own inconsiderate currency writers and talkers indulge their favorite pastime of *croaking*. They think no more of slandering the public credit, day by day, because the Government is about to put it in pledge, backed by taxation, for the security and conversion of a National Currency of uniform value throughout all the States, than of reprobating the failure of any Wild-cat bank in Michigan or Minnesota. Their end will be as in England. The people will maintain the credit of the Government, and recognize its Currency as best for the emergency and most uniform and convenient for all time.

Again, and finally: The Government is charged with contemplating a wrong to the creditor class, by creating a legal tender of less certain value than Gold and Silver, and something is hinted of *ex post facto* laws, or laws impairing the obligation of contracts. There is nothing said of the money originally advanced upon these contracts. That proved to be a tender of less certain value than Gold and Silver; but it answered the purpose of the debtor, while the creditor had nothing else to lend than his check upon his bank, which has since suspended specie payments. It will not do to say that the check might then have been demanded in specie. It was not so demanded, because the received tender of the day was local bank currency, either in the shape of notes, or inscriptions upon the deposit ledger of the Bank. The present received tender is the same, or United States Notes, with the advantage to the latter, that they are already of uniform value throughout the country, and will soon be legalized to insure continued uniformity. The wrong to the creditor is not to delay the collection of his debt—for according to the same reasoners, an inflation would probably facilitate *this*—but to deprive him of the extra profit of exacting Gold and Silver, in which no part of his own wealth really consists, and which no one demands of him at shop or market, *for the purpose of selling it at a premium*. To subserve this paltry end, he demands that the Government should forego the most available means to the conduct of the Treasury in a struggle for its own existence, or else create a Treasury Currency which should *not* be a legal tender! If such argument is worth anything, it must imply a legal or constitutional doubt of the right of the National power to create such a tender. The creditor class are in no sense deprived of this doubt. They have their remedy against their debtor. Pursue him, if you please, to the end of the law for Gold and Silver, and if anything has been enacted by Congress which will not stand the touchstone of the highest adjudication in the land, the Gold and Silver will undoubtedly be awarded. More could not be done were the debtors of the country to resist payment in any other than ordinary bank currency, which, in these times, many of them would probably do, if pressed to the wall for Gold and Silver.

Colorado Territory.

Colorado Territory is now attracting enough of public attention to deserve more than cursory notice. It is the former self-styled and self-organized territory of Jefferson, situated directly between Kansas and Utah. Covering 100,000 square miles of the public domain, inclusive of its gold fields, it contains a population of 35,000 people—males chiefly, whose non-resident family *attachés* are sufficient, if removed there, as most of them will be the present year, to swell the number to 125,000. Its climate is delightful its soil productive, its mines abundant and rich, and its prospects of inviting to itself a large immigration at the close of the present war are unusually flattering.

That its people have been infected with secession, and that several of the former companies of BEN. MCCULLOCH and WILLIAM WALKER undertook to turn the territory over to JEFF. DAVIS, must be admitted. But that they had an overmatch in Col. GILPIN, the present excellent Governor, and got worsted and put down with a prompt and heavy hand, is also true; so that to-day Colorado stands preëminent among the places redeemed from the blight and mildew of open rebellion.

The story as reported to us runs thus: Some three or four years ago, an enterprising Georgian headed a party of Georgian and Cherokee half-breeds, who pushed their way to the gold fields of Colorado, and struck a settlement there about thirty miles back of Pike's Peak. Having reported large discoveries of gold there, they attracted thither at least ten thousand Southern people from Kansas, who, having failed about that time to make the latter a Slave State, desired to try their luck again with Colorado. These people, with enough to make an aggregate of twenty thousand, in 1858, set up an independent Government of their own, with an Executive, Legislature and Judiciary, and resolved to have nothing whatever to do with Congress until they should become populous enough to become a State—Slave or Free, as they might deem expedient at the time of their application. In that political condition they remained during all the years 1859 and '60, and until the 28th of February, 1861, when, after the stampede of Southern members of Congress from their seats, Congress passed an act changing its name to Colorado, and erecting it into a territory.

Upon the advent of President LINCOLN to power he officered this Territory in his own way, by appointing Col. WILLIAM GILPIN, of Missouri, its Governor. Col. GILPIN was a graduate of West Point, and had been a cavalry officer of great enterprise and daring in Florida and upon the frontier, and in the Mexican war, and had, therefore, a familiar acquaintance not only with the topography and resources of the country, but also with the temper and tendencies of that people. He went to his duties with all those difficulties staring him full in the face, not only to found a new constitutional Government, but to supercede a hostile old one. He went there, therefore, to conquer, subdue and to displace the provisional system, or to be conquered and driven away. In this there was no middle ground, no alternative.

Upon reaching the Territory he found a large and threatening rebel party there, claim-

ing that Colorado fairly belonged to the Southern Confederacy, headed by a malignant Kansas leader, who boasted a Brigadier's commission from DAVIS. He found, moreover, that although the rebel party did not comprise the majority of numbers, they did control the majority of the accumulated property, merchandise, arms, munitions, and facilities for transportation and business. And they were so artful in respect to their use that they dominated nearly the entire population.

No outbreak actually occurred there, however, until after the repulse of our army at Bull Run. That Southern victory electrified the rebels, and moved them into hostile action. As if certain of deposing Gov. GILPIN and his associate officers, and of turning over the Territory to DAVIS, they boldly declared their intention to do so, and to burn and destroy the City of Denver, if they were resisted. Known Union men were notified, at the peril of losing their property by fire or otherwise, to refrain from uttering a word in support of the Governor. Then, after sending a Committee to the Governor, to demand an abdication of authority, and being refused, they resolved to assassinate him, and thereby put an end to his power.

Finding that the rebels were rapidly arming, and were, indeed, in possession of nearly all the arms and ammunition in the Territory, the Governor was forced upon the unpleasant, but pressing, alternative of taking the bull by the horns, and of crushing out the rebellion before it grew to larger proportions. At first it was a life and death struggle—a mere hanging to life by the eyelids. The life of the Governor, his National associates and his volunteers, were threatened every hour, and the bullets of the mob flew in all directions in the night-time. It is related that upon one occasion, in August last, whilst the Governor was consulting with a few loyal men in his chamber, twenty-seven shots were fired at the sentinels who were guarding the door. Soldiers and others were shot down in the streets of Denver as opportunity offered. The month of September was the crisis. In that hand-to-hand struggle for political existence, most of the rebel leaders were captured and put into confinement where they now are. Forty-four of them are now under indictment for treason.

Having broken down the rebellion temporarily in Colorado, the Governor, we learn, is asking the Government at Washington to furnish him facilities for preventing a reaction. He represents Colorado to be rich in mineral wealth, and to have command of the passes suitable for railroad purposes across the continent. As an old army officer, he advises the Government to save those passes to the Union at all hazards. And, as we are informed that Gen. MCCLELLAN agrees with him perfectly in that respect, it seems highly probable that the Territory will be saved from further convulsion.

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.—When we predicted, at the time of the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL, that those gentry would meet with a cool reception in England, we were hardly prepared for the more than Arctic chill which it is now very plain will meet them on reaching the fast-anchored isle. We learn by the telegraphic summary of English news brought by the *Europa*, that the London journals were discussing the topic of the kind of reception due to Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL on their arrival in England; and the conclusion they reached may be gathered from the language attributed to the *Times*, in the *résumé*:

"The *Times* says they are about the most worthless booty it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American lion, having been long known as blind and habitual haters and revilers of England. It sincerely hopes that Englishmen will not give *these fellows* anything in the shape of an ovation. The civility due *a foe* in distress is all they can claim. England has returned them good for evil, and even now, if they can, they will only entangle her in a war with the North. *England would have done just as much for a negro!* Let MASON and SLIDELL, therefore, pass quietly on their way, and have their say with anybody that may have the disposition to listen to them."

This is, certainly, considering the source whence it comes, extraordinary language. The mood of mind which it reveals, however, is a perfectly natural and logical one. Those belligerent Britons begin to see that they have been making themselves appear, after all, very foolish and ridiculous—an attitude into which Britons don't relish being betrayed—and they feel a natural spite against the object that has made them appear thus. It is none the worse, however, for the parties themselves who are treated to this interesting bespattering, and for the rebel Commissioners, YANCEY, MANN & Co., who are anxiously awaiting the arrival of MASON and SLIDELL, in order to bring about the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Consider that, according to JEFF. DAVIS' own avowal in his Message, these "fellows" went as "ambassadors" to England and France. Without doubt, they fully expected, if not an immediate official recognition, at least that they would come and go at the Courts of St. James and the Tuileries. And to be received thus—their real character and mission exposed by this trenchant anatomist! This is to "welcome the coming guest" with a vengeance. And, just Nemesis! to think of MASON and SLIDELL being assimilated to niggers! The Louisiana diplomat and the fine old Virginia gentleman likened to a brace of fugitive Sambos! Oh, horrors! Oh JEFF. DAVIS!

REBEL REPORT OF SOMERSET.—Through our Fortress Monroe dispatch this morning, we have the rebel accounts of the defeat and rout at Somerset. The death of ZOLLICOFFER is admitted. The wounding of four Colonels and a Major, and the loss of two entire batteries, are also reported. The nature of the rout seems to have been not unlike our own retreat from Bull Run; but not, like that, by accident or mistake. The rebel forces were fairly driven from the field by the gallant regiments of Kentucky and the Northwest. They retreated when no hope of success remained. They were routed and dispersed by our pursuing soldiery, and stayed not their coming even behind their own strongly intrenched campworks, out of which they had marched for attack early in the morning. In a word, their army became a wild band of beaten and dismayed fugitives. That the foremost of these greatly exaggerated the extent of the disaster, as alleged in one of the Southern dispatches, is not unlikely. It was so with our own disorganized bands that rushed pell-mell into Washington, on the morning of the 22d July. But the fact of the disaster remains conceded.

It is stated that Gen. GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN would make a stand at Monticello. The probability of this is contradicted through various circumstances known to our army, and communicated to more than one of the Cincinnati papers—the letters being copied in this morning's TIMES—and also by the facts that the order of retreat was not given or signed by CRITTENDEN, but by Col. CUMMINGS, and that the ability or opportunity to make any stand whatever must have been lost sight of by the precipitous abandonment of an intrenched camp, with all its means of defence, provisions, wagons, horses, &c. But of this we shall soon hear more through our own lines.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—Some journals misinterpret the late order of Secretary STANTON appointing two Commissioners who are to proceed South for the purpose of providing for the necessities and the comfort of our National prisoners of war, and give to the Commission the scope of negotiating a general *exchange* of prisoners. The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, of Saturday, falls into this error;

"The exchanges of prisoners that have occurred have been effected in a roundabout way. It is probable that the proposed Commissioners *will have full power to arrange some regular plan, which will simplify and expedite the process in the future.*"

We have already pointed out that the "roundabout" way is the only method the Government can possibly adopt, without planting the seeds of the most serious legal embarrassments. Beside, this method, "roundabout" if it be, has already been very extensively applied. Not less than three thousand prisoners—fifteen hundred on each side—have already been exchanged in accordance with the informal system now inaugurated by the Government. Certainly, it is profoundly to be desired that our poor fellows who are now pining in Southern prisons should be speedily liberated. But we doubt if even they would wish that their liberation should be purchased at the cost of the National dignity, especially as the plan which has of late been adopted is almost as effectual as a general cartel would be, while it is entirely free from the objections that would attend such a recognition of the rebel Confederacy.

INTERESTING FROM NASSAU.

Arrival of the Karnak—Running the Blockade—The Wreck of the Conqueror.

The steamship *Karnak*, from Havana and Nassau, touching at the latter port on the 20th inst., arrived here yesterday.

The *Karnak* on the 23d and 24th experienced severe north-easterly gales.

A United States war steamer was reported at Berry Island, and was supposed to be waiting for a vessel which, having run the blockade, was in the harbor of Nassau.

The secession steamer *Kate*, Capt. LOCKWOOD, arrived at Nassau, from Charleston, on the 18th, after a passage of forty hours.

The Lighthouse Yacht *Georgina*, STUART commander, returned from Havana on the 13th, with cargo of coals for Her Majesty's gunboats, but the *Steady* and *Bulldog* had already been supplied through the agency of Capt. WHITING, United States Consul for Nassau.

The *bulldog* left on the 14th for the scene of the wreck of the *Conqueror*.

The Federal gunboat *Flambeau*, Lieut. TEMPLE, arrived at Nassau on the 14th, from Key West. The Nassau *Guardian* says: "We are glad to learn that her gallant commander has quite recovered from the indisposition under which he was laboring prior to his departure from this port. We understand that nothing of interest has transpired in respect to the vessel during her absence."

We understand, says the *Guardian*, that Lieut. TEMPLE, of the U. S. gunboat *Flambeau*, has kindly offered the services of his vessel and crew to aid in saving the materials, &c., belonging to H. M. S. *Conqueror*, now lying ashore at Rum Cay.

The following is a list of American guests at the Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau:

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Seward, Utica, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. D. Lawrence Clark, Geneva, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Pierson, Troy, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Brander, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. Barnard, Bucksport, Me.; Miss Barnard, Bucksport, Me.; Capt. A. G. Ross, Belfast, Me.; Miss Ross, Belfast, Me.; Hon. Zadock Pratt, Prattsville, N. Y.; Mr. H. W. Langdon, Geneva, N. Y.; Mr. F. Clement Haddock, Troy, N. Y.; Mr. Arthur Cunningham, Burton, Mass.; Miss A. G. Cunningham and servant, Burton, Mass.; Mr. Henry Richards, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John L. Ludlum, New-York; Mr. G. W. Van Camp, Quebec, C. E.; Mr. Geo. W. Barney, New-York; Mr. L. Heyliger, Havana; Mr. Otis Kimball, Bath, Me.; Capt. G. H. Woodhouse, New-Haven, Conn.; Mrs. E. T. T. Martin, Owasco, N. Y.; Miss Mary W. Martin, Owasco, N. Y.; Dr. J. Mitchell and son, New-York; Capt. T. C. Norton, New-York; Mrs. M. Jewell, Hartford, Conn.; Miss Dickinson, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. A. D. Patchin, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. T. W. Patchin, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Holbert Smales, New-York.

THE WRECK OF H. B. M. SHIP CONQUEROR.

Correspondence of the Nassau Guardian.

RUM CAY, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862.

On Sunday morning, the 29th ult., very early, we were all startled with the cry of "Wreck, wreck!" and soon the booming of a cannon woke the echoes of the shore, making the land tremble. As the day cleared away, we could see huge volumes of smoke rising over the white bluff, and finally descried the masts of a large steamship over the land, which proved to be Her Britannic Majesty's steamship *Conqueror*, Capt. EDWARD S. SOTHEBY, C. B., and A. D. C. to the Queen, carrying 101 guns and about 1,000 men. On shore, outside the reef, just abreast Murray's camp, J. B. D. was first on board in his whaleboat *Dove*; then *William H. Bell* and *Cora*; next day the *Superior* went off; then all our flotilla fit for service was at work; but they could only muster eighteen boats of their own, many of which are larger than the *Cora*. I went up on the beach, and D. came ashore for me in a dingy belonging to the *Wm. H. Bell*. It was a long time ere we could persuade the Captain to land anything, as he was in hopes of saving the ship. But I do not think she will ever float again, as she is water-logged. Sunday and Sunday night they commenced landing provisions and men. J. B. D. went ashore in the first boat with provisions, &c. I remained until night, when I rendered what assistance I could in piloting the boats through the reef, with men, to the town, and then with another detachment of boats loaded with marines to the Murray Camp, where they have formed an encampment opposite the ship. Now every vacant house, and many others vacated for the occasion, besides numerous large tents, are occupied; in short, we have become a regular naval station, densely crowded. The salt-beds and salt-houses are filled, and sentries stationed at the bridge and in other directions. The Captain has his quarters at P.'s house, the Paymaster has your premises, "H.'s house." But I cannot convey a correct description of our transformation; it requires to be seen to be realized, and it does not seem now to be old dull Rum Cay. The have a fine brass band, which plays every evening; a harmonium, or sort of organ, has been placed in our church, and the chaplain preached there, accompanied by sacred music and fine chanting. Every house that could be got has been occupied as officers' quarters; the First Lieutenant has Miss D.'s, with a large mess-tent in front. Bugle-calls are common. There is a great demand for fresh meat. Yesterday, the Captain thought the inhabitants unwilling to bring in cattle, for which he is to pay 8d. sterling per lb., as the supply offered was insufficient for the day's rations. He sent out marines, who shot the first two cows they met. You can imagine what a sensation this has created. Since then, there has been a good many brought in. D. was out yesterday, and has gone again to-day, with a party of marines, to shoot cattle at his plantation.

Triplets—A Case for the Charitable

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been to see the triplets alluded to in Monday's TIMES, and find them, as stated, two boys and a girl, all thriving. The family are industrious, cleanly Germans, and though not absolutely suffering, would be very grateful for any articles of food or clothing sent them. The father has, some weeks, but two days' work, and besides this late extraordinary addition to his family, has two other children—one, a deformed child, 5 years old, now dangerously sick. If some of the kind and tender mothers of this great City will spare from their large stores a few blankets, towels, petticoats or dresses for these poor little creatures, or will send to the sick mother some of the comforts and delicacies which they so well know she needs, they will do a kindness which He, who noteth all things, will not fail to reward.

Packages may be sent to No. 217 East Twenty-third-street, fifth story, front room, where Mr. HANSER's family reside, or if more convenient, to Mrs. RICHARDS, No. 188 West Thirty-second-street, from whence they will be promptly delivered. M. C. R.

SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1862.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Personal Report of the Government Agent at Port Royal.

A Million Dollars' Worth of Cotton Secured.

ABOUT THREE THOUSAND NEGROES EMPLOYED.

Reports of a Deserter from Manassas.

Ten Regiments of the Rebel Army Gone South.

Probable Establishment of a National Foundry.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 26.

THE COTTON AT PORT ROYAL.

Mr. REYNOLDS, the agent sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to Port Royal, to take charge of the cotton on the islands in that vicinity, returned here yesterday. He had a long interview with Secretary CHASE last night. He says he has already secured about a million of dollars' worth of cotton. He has now in his employment about three thousand negroes, who are at work on the different islands, gathering cotton. He says they are badly clothed, and one of the objects of his mission is to procure three or four thousand suits of clothes to take back with him. He also wants four or five good physicians. He says the negroes work very well, and attend to their labors properly. He also wants a steamer of small draft to ply between the islands. The Secretary will probably arrange for the articles which he requires, and have them dispatched at once.

THE REBELS AT MANASSAS.

A rebel deserter who came into our lines last evening contradicts the report that the rebels have fallen back from Manassas. He says about ten regiments have gone South, but that the main body of the rebel army has not changed its position. They have nearly abandoned the idea that Gen. MCCLELLAN intends to attack them this Winter. The Rebel line of defence extends upwards of sixty miles. They expect the most sanguinary battle to take place at Centreville, for they have that place for miles around almost impregnably fortified. He says it was reported for several days that MCCLELLAN was dead, and there was great rejoicing, for the rebel Generals have a perfect dread of meeting him in battle.

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL FOUNDRY.

The House Committee who have the subject of a National Foundry before them, have agreed to report, in favor of the immediate establishment of one. They do not, however, designate any particular location, leaving it for Congress to decide that question. There were upward of a dozen sites recommended to the Committee, but they failed to agree upon any.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF TROY.

Collector BARNEY, who is still here, states that he has made no appointment of Collector of Troy, N. Y., and that he does not intend to. On the contrary, he has recommended to Secretary CHASE to abolish the office as entirely unnecessary. A number of other in the interior of the State will also be abolished.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS.

Washington has been agitated all day by the most absurd fabrications of bad news from Kentucky, and from the Burnside expedition. Not a word has reached the Government to justify the stories.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

The following dispatch was received to-night at the War Department:

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1262.

Official reports just received from the expedition sent from Cape Girardeau to Benton and Bloomfield, captured Lieut.-Col. FARMER and eleven other officers, and sixty-eight privates, with a quantity of arms, horses, saddles, etc. Most of the rebel officers were surprised and captured in a ball-room.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE WAR.

The Select Committee on the conduct of the War have frequent sessions. Such abuses or errors as are discovered requiring correction, are promptly reported to the proper authorities. The Committee have thus become a valuable auxiliary, and much good has already been effected in a quiet way.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Counterfeit money is circulating in the camps as well as in Washington. Yesterday the Metropolitan Police made several arrests, and among the effects of one of the parties were found about $400 in notes of denominations of one, three, five, and ten, the counterfeits being on Penn Township Bank, Western Bank of Philadelphia, Farmer's Bank of Pottsville; Williamsburgh Bank, Warren Bank, Massachusetts Atlantic Bank, Boston; Montpelier Bank, Southport Bank, Connecticut; Commercial Bank, Rhode Island; Waterbury Bank, Farmer's Bank, Lancaster. A quantity of spurious halves and quarters have also been seized.

SOLICITOR OF CUSTOMS AT NEW-YORK.

The friends of this new measure make no imputations upon the efficiency of your District-Attorney or his assistants. They contend that the prosecuting officer in revenue cases should be an officer in the Custom-house. The *Herald's* dispatch of yesterday relates to a matter long since thoroughly investigated by Judge SHERMAN, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior. The District-Attorney and his office enjoy the utmost confidence of Secretary SMITH.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following deaths have occurred at the various hospitals and camps, since our last report:

General Hospital, Alexandria.

James T. Harriman, 6th N. H. Volunteers.
Wm. Adams, 27th Indiana Volunteers.
W. F. Mix, 2d Massachusetts Volunteers.

Union Hospital, Georgetown.

Allen Steele, Co. G, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters.
Wm. Dickson, Co. D, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters.

Indiana Hospital, Washington.

Serg. H. Atwater, 33d New-York Volunteers.
John Brown, rebel prisoner.

Eruptive Fever Hospital, Kalorama.

Elijah Bishop, Co. I, 7th Maine Volunteers.
Charles E. Bennett, Co. E., 5th U. S. Cavalry.
Joseph Gross, Co. D, 52d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
John S. Thomas, teamster, Quartermaster's Depart.
O. B. Lloyd, Co. I, Corporal 19th Indiana Vol.
Edmund Briggs, Co. A, Rocket Battalion.
John Benton, Co. A, 4th U. S. Cavalry.
Joseph Castelman, Co. L, 1st N. Y. Artillery.
Sergt. Wm. Humphrey, Co. I, 52d Pa. Volunteers.
Carlton Rollins, Co. F, 2d U. S. S. S.
Wm. Hall, Co. F, 13th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Circle Hospital, Washington.

John Franks, 49th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Carver Barracks, Washington.

Geo. L. Cook, Co. L, 56th N. Y. Volunteers.
Benj. Tuthill, Delaware Battery, 56th N. Y. Vol.

Seminary Hospital, Georgetown.

Wm. H. Searles, Co. F, 2d U. S. Cavalry.
John J. Cornelius, 33d New-York Volunteers.
Andrew Cady, Co. G, 50th New-York Volunteers.

Columbia College Hospital.

John C. Moore, 56th New-York Cavalry.
Sergeant Smith Merrick, Co. D, 77th N. Y. Vol.

At Camp.

Josiah Ford, Co. D, 10th New-Jersey Volunteers.
Henry Stevens, 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Isaac W. Deane, Co. I, 2d Maine Volunteers.
Ed. P. Scales, Co. I, 2d Maine Volunteers.
Richard N. Webster, Co. I, 2nk Maine Volunteers.
Wm. H. Stearnes, 1st New-Jersey Artillery.
Thos. Harper, 62d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Dudley E. See, Co. G. 77th New-York Volunteers.
Henry Tubbs, Co. A, 78th New-York Volunteers.
Joseph Cross, Co. D, 52d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Joseph R. Day, Co. E, 2th New-York Volunteers.
James Donnelly, Co. F, 5th New-York Volunteers.
M. M. Baldwin, Co. F, 1st Michigan Volunteers.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF CONGRESS—SENATOR SHERMAN'S PROPOSED REFORMS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1862.

Few persons are aware of the very great expense attending the sessions of Congress. The mere hiring of persons to wait upon the Senate and House, and keep record of the proceedings, has been costing the Government $150,000 annually. The cost of furniture, lights, fuel, stationery, and so forth, is a sum large enough to be quite incredible. Senator SHERMAN has introduced a bill proposing to reduce the salaries of Government employes, both civil and military. Certainly such reduction is both needful and just. All other classes of persons have suffered serious diminution of their incomes by reason of the National troubles. They are compelled to resort to extreme economy to enable them to get along at all. It is not fit that the employes of the Government, especially those leading an easy and genteel life about the Capital, should be drawing weekly their former full salaries, while so much hardship prevails among the less fortunate members of society. The following exhibit, prepared by Mr. SHERMAN, will be found interesting:

STATEMENT OF THE PRESENT COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

Officers of Congress.	Present Organization.		
	No.	Compensation.	Total.
Senate.			
Secretary	1	$3,600	$3,600
Chief Clerk	1	2,500	2,500
Journal Clerk	1	1,160	2,160
Executive Clerk	1	2,160	2,160
Clerks	8	1,850	14,800
Stationery Keeper	1	1,752	1,752
Messengers	2	1,750	3,500
Page	1	50	50
Sergeant-at-Arms	1	2,000	2,000
Assistant Doorkeeper	1	1,700	1,700
Messengers	2	1,500	3,000
Postmaster	1	1,750	1,750
Assistant Postmaster	1	1,440	1,440
Mail Boys	2	800	1,600
Super. of Document-room	1	1,500	1,500
Assistants	2	1,200	2,400
Super. of Folding-room	1	1,500	1,500
Folders			
Messengers	14	1,200	
Laborers			
Riding Pages			
Floor Pages			
Superintendent of Furnace	1	1,200	1,200
Assistant Sup. of Furnace	1	600	600
Laborer	1	600	
Laborers	2	480	
Private Sec. to Vice-Pres't.	1	1,752	1,752
Clerk to Committee on Finance	1	1,850	1,850
Clerk to Committee on Claims	1	1,850	1,850
Clerk on Printing Records	1	1,850	1,850
Chaplain	1	750	750
House of Representatives.			
Clerk	1	3,600	3,600
Chief Clerk	1	2,160	2,160
Journal Clerk	1	2,500	2,500
File Clerk	1	2,160	2,160
Reading Clerk	1	2,160	2,160
Clerks	14	1,800	25,200
Draughtsman	1	2,160	2,160
Land-map Clerk	5	1,800	9,000
Librarian	1	1,800	1,800
Assistant Librarians			
Clerks			
Laborers			
Chief Messenger	1	1,752	1,752
Mess. in charge of 8th wing	1	1,500	1,500
Messengers	4	1,200	4,800
Folder	1	1,200	1,200
Engineer	1	1,500	1,500
Assistant Engineers	2	1,200	2,400
Firemen	3	$2 00 per day	
Laborers	2	2 00 per day	1,460
Laborers	4	1 50 per day	
Laborer	1	26 00 per mo.	312
Temporary Laborers	2	1 50 per day	1,095
Postmaster	1	2,160	2,160
Assistant Postmaster	1	1,740	1,740
Messengers	4	1,440	5,760
Mail Boys	2	800	1,600
Mail Boys temporary (4 mo.)	2	$50 per mo.	800
Sergeant-at-arms	1	2,160	2,160
Deputy			
Clerk	1	1,080	1,080
Messenger	1	1,200	1,200
Page	1	720	
Doorkeeper	1	2,160	2,160
Messenger	1	1,740	1,740
Messengers	5	1,500	
Messengers	18	1,200	
Superintend't folding-room	1	1,800	1,800
Superintend't document-room	2	1,752	3,504
Riding Pages	2	$2 00 per day	
Floor Pages	20	2 00 per day	
Messengers	5	3 00 per day	
Messengers	3	2 50 per day	
Folders	5	2 50 per day	
Laborers	12	1 50 per day	
Chaplain	1	750	750
Total			$149,987

MR. SHERMAN proposes reductions in all the above items of compensation, so that the total expense for the given service shall be only $89,580—a total of nearly 50 per cent. decrease. When we consider the sort of service rendered by these Government employes, the certainty of the payment of their wages, and compare their condition with that of the embarrassed and distressed multitudes who are thrown entirely out of employment by the war, the reduction proposed by Mr. SHERMAN cannot be called undue. In the matter of compensation of members of Congress, it is possible that some judicious retrenchments might be made. But it is not likely that any reform in that quarter will be effected. Indeed, an effort has been made, and by some it is still persisted in, to increase the emoluments of members through the convenient agency of mileage. Under the present law members receive ten cents per mile for every mile traveled on the most direct traveled routes from their homes to Washington. Under this rule an enormous excess over the actual expense of reaching Washington is paid to members. A member from New-York City gets $25 mileage for coming to the Capital. He buys his railroad ticket that fetches him here for $8. And so it is in nearly every case. The cost of the trip is paid for three times over.

The mileage of members of the Senate and House, under the present rule, amounts to $242,027 for each session. But as Congress held an extra session in July, it is maintained by some that this exorbitant charge for mileage should be paid for that session also. This involves the amount of a quarter of a million dollars to the Government. Mr. SHERMAN's bill denies the right to mileage for extra sessions, and reduces the regular mileage to figures much nearer the actual cost of traveling. Under his bill, the entire mileage of members for a year (or a session, there being regularly one session a year,) is limited to about $48,000—which is a reduction of $195,000 on the present fictitious charges. It remains to be seen whether members of Congress will practice the economy and self-denial that in their Congressional speeches they urge upon the country.

YORK.

Amusements.

The following are the announcements at the theatres to-night: Wallack's, "She Stoops to Conquer" (the most successful revival of the season); Winter Garden, the "Toodles," and the magnificent fairy piece, the "Naiad Queen"—the last-named to be withdrawn after to-morrow night; Niblo's, SHAKESPEARE'S "King Henry the Fourth," with Mr. HACKETT as *Falstaff*; to-morrow night, Lord BYRON'S classic play of "Werner;" Laura Keene's, "Our American Cousin;" Barnum's, "Ondina, or the Fairy Queen." Capt. WILLIAMS' admirable "Whaling Voyage" is still the great attraction at Hope Chapel. Its freshness commends it to all tastes.

Affections of the Throat.

From Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, Pastor of the Central Church, St. Louis. "I have been in the habit of using 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Lozenges, when compelled to speak, though suffering from cold. They are very beneficial in clearing the throat, having no injurious tendencies of any kind. I can confidently recommend them to public speakers generally."

"I heartily unite in the above commendation."—*Rev. M. Schuyler, Rector of Christ Church, St. Louis.*

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

MARRIED.

FOOTE—KNEVALS.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by S. W. S. Dutton, D. D., HORACE A. FOOTE, of this City, to EMILY, daughter of S. W. Knevals, Esq., of New-Haven.

DIED.

COLEMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 26, Mrs. ALMIRA COLEMAN, wife of Hiram Coleman, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 195 Bleecker-st. The remains will be taken to Bridgehampton, L. I., for interment.

MOUNT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 26, JANE ELIZABETH WOOD, widow of the late John L. Mount, aged 30 years, 5 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 258 West 47th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock M., without further notice.

WOOD.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 25, MARY WOOD, widow of Jacob Wood, aged 85 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 87 Henry-st., at 3 P. M., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Westbury for interment by the Long Island Railroad train leaving James-slip at 9½ A. M. on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

JONES.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 26, WILLIAM S., youngest son of Robert L. and Annabella T. Jones, aged 2 years, 8 months and 7 days.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., from the residence of his parents, No. 434 West 35th-st, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PACKER.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 26, of scarlet fever, JOHN JACOB, the second son of John E. and Sophia A. Packer, aged 11 years, 1 month and 1 week.

Funeral from the residence of his father, No. 149 East 50th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MONEYPENNY.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 24, MARY ANN MONEYPENNY, relict of John Moneypenny, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Monday,) the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 450 Canal-st.

TWOHIG.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 25, MARY E., wife of David J. Twohig, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 19 President-st., South Brooklyn, this morning, (Monday,) Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock.

MELDRUM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 25, WALTER CLARK, youngest son of Walter S. and Eliza R. Meldrum, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 16 Douglass-st.

STUART.—In Northampton, Mass., on Thursday, Jan. 23, CARLOS D. STUART, aged 41 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, Jan. 27, at his late residence, Huntington, L. I., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends from the City can leave by the 9:30 A. M. Long Island Railroad train from James-slip and 34th-st ferries.

DAVIS.—In Springfield, Ill., on Friday, Jan. 17, KATE BRODIE, wife of Henry Davis, and grand-daughter of the late Joseph Taylor, of New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 41.—Jan. 25, 1862.
23, 58, 64, 19, 63, 34, 4, 74, 21, 62, 40, 7.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 42.—Jan. 25, 1862.
2, 24, 45, 53, 72, 18, 28, 50, 23, 49, 73, 11.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DON'T GO HOME WITHOUT IT.

THE BAY QUEEN:

A REVOLUTIONARY STORY

OF

SHIP AND SHORE.

BY

SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.

READY TO-DAY (Monday) AT 12 O'CLOCK,

IN

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,

and

For Sale Everywhere.

FARMS!

FOR

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!

IN

The Most Fertile State In the Union.

THE

Illinois Central R. R.

OFFER

Rich Rolling Prairie Land!

AT

Only $12

PER ACRE.

These Lands are adjacent to the Railroad. A tract of EIGHTY ACRES will make a good comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy

ON LONG CREDIT!

paying interest at six per cent. annually, and if he has one thousand dollars in money, he can this year, at

THE LOW PRICE

of Lumber, contract for a convenient house, fencing, and farming tools. The Company has sold OVER ONE THOUSAND of such

TRACTS OF LAND

this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports combined; this is the best proof of the richness and

GREAT VALUE OF

the Illinois Lands. The Illinois Central Railroad was finished in 1856, built through a sparsely settled country. It takes to market this year, upwards of

THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS

of Grain, besides cattle, hogs, and many other products. For further information, apply by letter or in person to

Land Commissioner
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, Chicago, Ill.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS,
HANDSOME PATTERNS,
$1, $2, $3 and $5,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

NATRONA OIL—NATRONA OIL.
NON-EXPLOSIVE—NON-EXPLOSIVE.
Manufactured by subscribers and warranted equal to any kerosene oil in every particular. For sale cheap.
PENN. SALT MANUF'G COMPANY,
No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

ADVERTISING AGENCY
For the convenience of Up-Town Advertisers, No. 7 Astor-place. J. P. CALLENDE, late of the New-York *Sun*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC—VOCAL—A PENNY FOR Your Thoughts," "Little Jenny Dow," "Lizzie Dies To-night," "Jenny's Coming o'er the Green," and "Why have my Loved Ones Gone," by Stephen C. Foster; song of the "Contrabands," "O, let my People Go," as sung by them at Fortress Monroe, with parody on the same; "Pleasant Words for All," song and chorus, by J. Roberts; "Rock me to Sleep Mother," by Kane O'Donnell, price 25 cents each, or five pieces for $1, mailed free. Pianist in attendance to try new music.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, 481 Broadway, Publisher.

MILITARY.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

SEAMEN,
ORDINARY SEAMEN,
AND OTHERS, WANTED
FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY,

Commanded by Col. W. A. HOWARD. Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment Tickets to secure half pay can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day, in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in. The Marine Artillery is now in active service. A few good Fifers and Drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester-sts.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD BUTT.

LAST CHANCE.—Only one Company yet unfilled.

Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.

The pay of privates is

SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Riggers, house carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for

COMPANY H.

None but sound and competent men need apply.

Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.

One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The New Governor and His Departure—A Convention in Prospect.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Jan. 2, 1862.

Gov. DAWSON has left us for the East, and Judge CROSBY and Ex-Superintenent MARTIN, it is said, will soon follow, so that we shall be left without Governor, Marshal or Judge.

As has been predicated, there is to be a grand Convention on the third Monday in this month, notwithstanding the Governor's veto upon the legislative act on that subject. There is to be a grand mass meeting in this city next Monday for the election of delegates to said Convention, and I suppose similar meetings will be held simultaneously throughout the Territory. So the Mormons are moving, and the next thing will be another State Constitution sent to Washington, and another loud knock for admission into the family of States.

The balls, dances, fandangos, hops, or whatever else they be titled, are now numerous and varied enough in all parts of the city. The theatre doors are not yet opened, workmen being still busy on the interior work.

In the Fourteenth Ward there has recently been completed a large and fine hall, to serve, as all such do here, for school teaching, preaching, praying, dancing and what not. The Thirteenth Ward opened such a hall last year, and which was for a time considered the crack school-house in the City. Its triumph was of short duration, for it is so weak backed that it is not now used, as nobody could well sustain a devotional frame of mind while in constant apprehension of an avalanche of plaster and shingles.

On New-Year's day, trumpet, drum, fife and flute paraded the city and saluted the Prophet and the various notables.

The Indians here, as elsewhere, dwindle away before the onward march of the white man. Chief after chief is passing away from the small Utah bands, until it is said to be difficult to find eligible and aspiring braves to fill the vacancies. The last departure for the other hunting grounds is that of the old chief PEEET-NEET, near Fort Crittenden. His squaw's brains were scattered to the winds, that he might have her company in his next estate.

WILLIAM MOORE, of Beaver County, was recently found frozen to death, in the mountains, between Minersville and Parowan. He was traveling to the latter place, and his cattle strayed off in the night, so he undertook to hunt them, but was overcome with fatigue, and perished in the attempt.

At present the weather is exceedingly mild; no snow, scarcely any frost, and pansies in flower in the open garden.

GOV. DAWSON, OF UTAH, IN TROUBLE—A WOMAN INVOLVED.

The telegraph announced a few days since that Gov. JOHN W. DAWSON, of Utah, who left Salt Lake City on the 31st of December for the East, was pursued, and when about twelve miles on his journey, was whipped and robbed. Seven of the men guilty of the outrage had been arrested, and three of them, while attempting to escape from the officers, were killed. The Salt Lake *News* of Jan. 1 has come to hand, by which we get some hints at the cause which led to the sudden leave-taking by Gov. DAWSON of his brief gubernatorial honors in the Mormon Territory. It seems there was a woman in the scrape, and that it was rather necessary His Excellency should bid no formal adieu, but "go at once." The *News* says:

On yesterday, (Dec. 30,) about 2 o'clock P. M., Gov. DAWSON took his departure by the Eastern daily stage, on his return to Indiana, under circumstances somewhat novel and peculiar. For the last eight or ten days previous to his leaving he was confined to his room, and reported to have been very sick, and, what was worse, in a state of mental derangement, or, in other words, distressingly insane. This report of his physician, not a very popular man in this community, was doubted, disbelieved, but it was subsequently ascertained to be verily true, and his affection of a very serious character, so much so that he imagined that he had committed a heinous offence, no less than offering a gross insult to a respectable lady of this city, to whom he requested his physician to offer a large sum of hush money, &c., &c.

From Wednesday till Sunday last, rumor upon rumor was in circulation, and many were the inquiries that were made in relation to the Governor's health and condition, which was reported and generally believed to be no better, but hopelessly worse. Such, also, was reported by his friends on Monday, in consequence of which, great was the surprise when it was announced, on Tuesday morning, that he had made all things ready, and would take the stage for the East on its departure in the afternoon of that day.

The sequel proved that nearly every announcement made by Madame Rumor was true—there was little or no action attending the matter. The Governor went and took with him his physician, a Dr. CRAMBERS, late of Winona, Minn., and four noted individuals as guards, to wit: LOTT HUNTINGTON, JAMES and WM. LUCE, and MORONI CLAWSON, to each of whom, as reported last evening, one hundred dollars is promised, in the event that they guard him faithfully, and prevent his being killed or becoming qualified for the office of chamberlain in a king's palace, till he shall have arrived at and passed the eastern boundary of the Territory. All these things, notwithstanding their resemblance to fiction, are known to be true; and by the stage to-day, Judge CROSBY and MARTIN, the repudiated quasi Ex-Superintendent of Indian Affairs, also go east for reasons best known to themselves. So says report.

Last evening, after Gov. DAWSON left, fearful and awful disclosures were made. The opinions of the many that the Governor had committed an offence that might endanger his personal safety, in the event the insulted lady and relatives in the Territory, proved to be correct; he had recently done what, under the common law of the country, would, if it had been enforced, caused him to have bitten the dust, and as soon as he was informed that the deed would be divulged by the injured party, he suddenly became sick and crazy, made his will, and sent his physician once and again to offer large rewards to the lady, if she would make affidavit that nothing of the kind reported had transpired.

Gov. DAWSON was formerly editor of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Times*, and had been in the Territory but about two weeks.

An Execution in New-Jersey.

JOHN CRUVER SUFFERS THE EXTREME PENALTY OF THE LAW FOR MURDERING ALLEN SKELLINGER.

On Thursday last JOHN CRUVER was executed at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., for having murdered ALLEN SKELLINGER on the 19th of last September. His demeanor during the few hours preceding the execution was quite calm. The concluding scenes are reported as follows in the Newark *Advertiser:*

"CRUVER was dressed in dark pants, white shirt trimmed with black, and slippers. After a prayer by Rev. Mr. MOTT, the Sheriff approached him and stated that he was about to execute the law, and asked if he had anything to say. He replied that Mr. LOCKWOOD would read a statement, which he did as follows:

THE CONFESSION.

NEWTON COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 23, 1862.

I, JOHN CRUVER, now about to suffer the extreme penalty of the law for the killing of ALLEN SKELLINGER, desire to make these, my last statements, ere I die. As God is my Judge, before those bar I must soon appear, these words are uttered in kindness and truth, as a warning to those whose course tends to evil and crime.

Being left in early life without a mother's counsel and prayers, at 6 years of age, I from necessity was compelled to earn my own livelihood. My education was neglected, being unable to read or write. Poorly clad and poorly fed, my early days were passed without any one taking an interest in my spiritual welfare. As a consequence, I never was inside a school-room but one day in my life. As nigh as my memory serves me, I have only attended Divine service in any church but about twelve times during my boyhood and manhood. The inside of a Sabbath-school I never saw. Being thus uncared for in early life, my companions were wicked and dissolute in their habits, and as I advanced in years I became reckless in heart and life.

In my early domestic relations I have been extremely unfortunate; this misfortune tended to depress my spirit, and advance me in my thoughtless career. As far as my last words can influence anyone, I would advise husbands and wives to strive by all possible means to make their homes virtuous and happy. To young men and women I would say, be warned by my fate; avoid bad company; shun evil associations in every form, for surely the way of the transgressor is hard. And, ye Christian people, do not neglect the orphan child, which by death has been thrown upon the world's cold charities. Look after the[illegible] children. Instruct them in the ways of piety, [illegible] your kindness and example, lead them to the Saviour of sinners.

I could desire the welfare of others who are allied to me by tender ties, and hope the Christian world will not despise them because I die an ignominious death. As a dying man, now about to suffer the death penalty for the crime of which I have been adjudged guilty, I would say I have no hard feelings to express toward those whose services fixed my sad fate.

As to the killing of SKELLINGER, the fact I never denied; and I now say, as God is my Judge, I never premeditated his murder, neither did I intend to kill him on the sacred day on which he died, but feeling my person to be in danger by the threatening attitude and advance of SKELLINGER, I shot him in the moment of intense excitement, for which I am heartily sorry, and for which may the Almighty Maker forgive me! And I cannot but think if some facts had been disclosed on my trial I would stand in a different position before the world.

I here express my thanks to my relations, whom I hold most dear, in this sad hour of trial, for their kindness, to me during my tarry in the felon's cell. To my kind counselors, Messrs. LINN and MCCARTER, for their able efforts in my behalf, and also to Counselor A. J. ROGERS, who in the kindness of his heart came without remuneration to the aid of a poor and friendless man, I express my grateful feelings.

To Mr. ARVIS, the Sheriff, I desire also to present my thanks for his kindness and gentlemanly bearing toward me during my confinement, and also to the members of the household of the Court-house; I thank them all with my dying breath.

To the Rev. Messrs. MOTT and LOCKWOOD, my spiritual advisers, and others, I am under many obligations; their visits have comforted me much.

And here I ask forgiveness of all whom I have ever injured in any way, and may God forgive me as I feel I have forgiven all who have ever injured me in any possible way or manner.

Now I feel I am ready to die, having made these my last remarks to you all.

I die trusting alone in the forgiving mercy of God; relying on the merits of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of sinful men. Though a poor wicked sinner, I cannot but indulge the hope that God will save me from eternal death, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Farewell, farewell, a long farewell! Pray that God may forgive my poor soul.

(Signed) JOHN CRUVER, 1862.

During the reading of the statement the prisoner was seated in a chair, directly under the fatal cord, and trembled from head to foot, probably owing in some measure to the atmosphere of the room, which was quite cold. The reading occupied about six minutes, and at its conclusion the Sheriff, clergy and others took their leave of the doomed man. He stood erect while the cap was drawn over his face, and during the adjustment of the noose around his neck. At nine minutes past 1 o'clock the fatal blow was struck severing the cord which held the weights, and in an instant the culprit was hanging in the air. After the first struggle scarcely a muscle was moved, and in twenty minutes the body was pronounced dead by DRS. ALLEN, RIDDLE and MILLER, who were in attendance. After hanging three-quarters of an hour, the body was lowered into a coffin and the neck examined, which was found to have been broken. The remains were taken out through the crowd, which by this time had increased to about two or three thousand, placed in a wagon and soon driven off

During the day the sleighing was excellent, and the excitement before night became very great. It is estimated that over five hundred wagons and sleighs came in from the country, and horse-racing, drinking and fighting was the programme, which was well carried out. A number of persons were present from this city and other places in the State, some on business, but most of them for pleasure. Among others who requested admission into the Court-room, we are informed, were Mrs. SKELLINGER, wife of the murdered man, and her mother. This was, of course, promptly refused by the Sheriff, and no woman was admitted."

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

Remarks of the Speaker, Mr. Raymond, in Committee of the Whole, on the Subject of Legislative Corruption, and the Reply of District-Attorney Shafer to the Resolutions of the Assembly.

IN ASSEMBLY, Jan. 23, 1862.

Mr. RAYMOND said he desired to make a suggestion concerning the disposition to be made of this subject, and the object of the reference he should favor. He trusted it would be committed to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, not so much for the purpose of "trying" any of the parties implicated or affected by the evidence sent to the House, as in the hope that the Committee might devise some mode of remedying the acknowledged evils by which this subject is surrounded. He did not quite assent to the correctness of the view of the gentleman from Westchester, (Mr. TALLMAN,) in assuming that this debate was in the nature of a trial. He did not consider anybody as being on trial before this Committee. He took it for granted that, if there was to be any investigation into the acts or character of individuals, whether members or officers of this body, it would be conducted by the Committee to which the subject might be referred, and under all the precautions with which such an inquiry ought to be surrounded. The object of this discussion is different. It relates to the general subject of legislative corruption, and not to the guilt or innocence of individuals. Its object is to obtain an expression of the settled sentiment of this body as to the necessity of seeking a remedy for acknowledged evils; and it seemed to him important that it should result in instructing the Standing Committee to report to the House some plan by which these evils might at least be checked, and the legislation of the State placed upon a more worthy and less degrading basis.

And now, Mr. Chairman, (said Mr. RAYMOND,) that I have said so much, permit me to make a remark or two on the general subject. It is natural, perhaps it is proper, that we should repel with some degree of that warmth which springs from wounded pride, the imputation that legislation may be affected by bribes. Our first impulse is to spurn with indignation the dishonoring charge, lest our seeming admission of its truth should degrade us in the estimation of those whose respect and esteem we crave. But shut our eyes as we may, the fact remains. The whole country *does* believe it. It has come to be among the accepted and acknowledged articles of the popular faith, that our legislation is corrupt and corruptible—that measures may be carried through the Legislature by bribery—by purchased votes—without the slightest regard to their intrinsic merit or their bearing on the public welfare. Disgraceful as it is, and whether it be true or not, this belief does nevertheless exist; and it does more to degrade the tone of public action in all departments—to lower the standard of public morals, and to poison the inherent essential life of the Republic, than all other influences put together. For the legislation of a country educates the country. It takes effect upon far other interests than those to which it directly relates. Those who make the laws of a nation, are in the exercise of its highest sovereignty. Whether worthy or unworthy, they are its leaders and its guides; and no nation, especially no Republican nation, having representative institutions, can be, or can long continue to be, wiser and purer than those who make its laws. When, therefore, it comes to be generally understood or believed that the law-making of a State or nation is simply a matter of bargain and sale,—that the public honor, the public wealth, the private rights, the lives, the property, the liberties of our people depend, not upon the wisdom, the conscientious integrity of those who represent and wield their power, but upon personal profit—upon the open, shameless traffic of venal men, the whole tone of society will sink to the lowest and most degrading level, and the political and social atmosphere of the nation will become too fetid and pestilential to be breathed by upright and self-respecting men.

Now, Sir, we cannot shut our eyes to the humiliating fact that we are rapidly nearing the verge of this extreme of degradation. Shrink from the confession as we may, it is nevertheless the fact that the whole tone of our political morals is sinking lower and lower every year. The great mass of our people have less and less respect for the great bodies of State which make their laws—less and less faith in their uprightness, their disinterested devotion to the public good, and a constantly growing disposition to suspect their motives and distrust their integrity. Although the gentleman from Ulster (Mr. PIERCE) went beyond what I deem the literal truth when he said the other day that it had become a positive disgrace to be a member of the Legislature, there was yet some shadow of justice in the remark. It certainly is not any longer what it once was, a high and distinguished honor to hold a seat among the law-makers of the Empire State. There is not now, as there once was, enough of dignity and of honorable distinction connected with it to tempt men of ability and standing away from their professional pursuits or from the safe seclusion of domestic and social life, into what should be the noblest and most honored of all pursuits—the service of a free and powerful Commonwealth. My colleague (Mr. CONDINGTON) stated strongly a simple fact yesterday, when he said, in speaking upon another subject, that our "great good men are turning their backs on the State House, and with their sense of duty and their hopes of humanity retreating into less corrupting forms of usefulness." No greater calamity than this can befall any nation. Nothing worse can possibly happen to a free nation, which depends on public virtue for its welfare and prosperity, than so lamentable a loss of honor and of dignity in the highest halls of its sovereignty and power.

Now, sir, it seems to me that the present is a favorable moment for reform. The public mind is in the proper mood. The calamities of the country have touched the patriotic sensibilities of the great mass of the people, and raised to a sense of public duty men who had long forgotten that they had anything to do with public affairs, or with public duties of any kind. I am not over sanguine as to the possibility of reforming these abuses—of extirpating this cancerous corruption, by legislation. Indeed, I have but little confidence in the direct effect of statutes upon this subject, or upon any other matter of public morals and manners. All the laws we may enact from now to the end of the session could not make an honest or an honorable man out of an Alderman who stands in his place at the council table of the Metropolis of this Continent and shamelessly avows that he brought money to Albany to affect the action of this Legislature, and boasts, with brazen and insolent exultation, that he defeated a bill by "hard dollars," against the utmost efforts of those who had only arguments and facts to urge on its behalf. To have honest legislation, we must have honest legislators; and the only affectual remedy for the evils and corruptions which exist around us, is to be sought in the increased vigilance and care of the people to select none but upright men to represent them in their halls of legislation. Yet even toward this end, remote and hord of attainment as it appears, we can do something by our action here. Indeed, I know not how we can well do more towards educating and elevating public sentiment upon this subject, than by the enactment of laws or regulations which shall indicate and embody our own opinions, and stand upon the public records of the State as our protest against corruption, and our demand for a higher tone in the political morality of the people at large. One of the most striking, and, to me, one of the most painful indications of the actual state of public sentiment upon this subject, is afforded by the fact that this matter of legislative corruption can scarcely be mentioned in any circle without exciting a smile, or is regarded and treated as a joke. The very men who act most openly and notoriously as the brokers and agents of legislative corruption, avow it before the public with a confident curl of the lip,—a jeeringly arrogant faith in the utter indifference of the community to so paltry a matter as the bribery and corruption of the men selected to make their laws; and my heart sank with indignant sadness when I heard, in the evidence read to us yesterday, the sneering and defiant coolness, verging on the very sublimity of impudence, with which one of the actors in this shameful proceeding flaunted his performances in the faces of the Grand Jury, of the District Attorney, and of the world at large. Certainly—of course he had taken money—he always took money when he could get it—he found the check in his hat—did not know positively how it came there, but presumed it was in payment for *not* having done anything to aid or stop the progress of a bill! The very fact that this man could thus jest at the highest crime that can be committed against the integrity of a nation's life,—a crime that strikes far more deeply at the very vitality of the State than the traitor's dagger or the rebel's lance,—and that others could accept the jest and laugh with the jester instead of overwhelming him with the just indignation of outraged and insulted virtue, testifies more loudly to the low tone of our political morals than all the facts embodied in the damning record produced before us. When we come to treat the honor of the State, the integrity of its Legislature, the purity and unsuspected uprightness of its law-makers, as a joke, we jest at the expense of the immediate jewel of the nation's life. As soon should we jest with the honor of a wife, or with imputations upon the unstained integrity of our dearest friend. We must come to this subject in a different temper—we must approach it in a different spirit than this, if we hope to accomplish anything in the way of reform.

One or two words, Sir, as to the direction which reform should take, and I will relieve the Committee. I concur with the gentleman from Onondaga (Mr. ALVORD) in what he said the other day of the necessity of our receiving suggestions, information, explanations and arguments from parties interested, either personally or only as citizens, in the various measures which demand our action. The name of the "lobby" has sunk into disrespect, and the services which it indicates to the public mind have become disreputable. But I shall not be misled by a mere name, nor can I ignore or doubt the fact that the services which that term ought to indicate are perfectly legitimate, and absolutely essential to the proper discharge of our legislative duties. I have as much confidence as any one can have in the ability and knowledge of the gentlemen who are serving upon our Committees through which all these measures must pass; but they would need to be well nigh omniscient to stand in need of no information concerning the various topics on which they are required to act. If my friend from Clinton, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, will permit me to make a personal reference to him, with all my regard, (and no man's can be higher,) for his large learning and general information concerning public business, I certainly do not believe that he can know intuitively all the merits or demerits of all the bills that may come before him, from New York or elsewhere, for his judicial action. It is inevitable that he should need and desire a presentation from some quarter and in some form entitled to respect, of all the facts and all the arguments that have a bearing upon the measure in question. And so it is with every committee and every member of this House. For what do we appoint a Committee, but to gather these facts and these arguments *pro* and *contra*, which we require as the basis of intelligent action? And how are we to get them except by inquiry, by direct communication with those whose interest in the subject makes them the most intimately acquainted with it? This is a "lobby" service: and what we have to do is to keep it within legitimate limits and on a legitimate basis. We must restrict it to men who will use it honorably,—who will scorn, as an advocate would scorn before a court or jury, to appeal to any but honorable motives, or use any but honorable influences, in their endeavor to attain success. When we can do this, we shall rescue it from the baser and less scrupulous hands into which, from our own neglect, it has fallen. When we can once establish an honorable service of this kind, we shall brand as dishonorable any officers and compel those who become either its agents or its victims to pay the penalty. I do not mean to enter now upon the question whether this can be done or not, still less to develop any plan for its achievement. My object will be attained when I shall have directed the attention of the Committee to this subject, and pointed out the path by which reform in this matter may possibly be attained. But it may not be amiss to suggest that we may very well avail ourselves of the experience of older nations, and at least consider, if we do not adopt, the means which they have found effectual. In England, whenever any question involving large interests is referred by Parliament to one of its Committees, it is made the subject of rigorous and formal investigation. Witnesses are examined, their testimony carefully and fully reported, and arguments are heard on both sides, from skilled advocates employed by the parties respectively concerned. These advocates form a distinct and recognized branch of the legal profession; it is just as common for lawyers to practice before Parliamentary Committees as in the Queen's Bench or any of the other English Courts. The Parliamentary usage of England has thus recognized and organized the "lobby," and it has most thoroughly and effectually shut out all the illegitimate and degrading practices which, for lack of such an organization, have taken possession of our legislative halls, and which are unknown to the legislation of any other nation in the world. I think we need, in this country, in Congress as well as in our State Legislatures, some such organization as this, shaped and adapted, of course, to our different institutions and modes of public action.

Upon this matter, however, I shall say no more at present. I trust that it may engage the attention of the Committee to which this subject shall be referred, and that they may report some plan for checking the abuses and remedying the evils which we all acknowledge.

I desire to say a single word upon one portion of the testimony before us, which involves the character of public bodies and of individuals in the City of New-York. Reference was made in it to the action of the Chamber of Commerce. I understood my colleague (Mr. PHELPS) to say the other day that the only connection which the Chamber of Commerce had had with the subject of a site for the New-York Post-office was to send to Washington a Committee, of which he was a member, for the purpose of representing to the Postmaster-General that, in their judgment, the site selected was the best for the purpose, and to urge upon him its purchase—offering it to him, on behalf of the trustees who owned it, for $250,000.

Mr. PHELPS—I did so state.

Mr. RAYMOND—I understood my colleague to assert that the Chamber of Commerce had nothing to do either with making up the $50,000 demanded by the owner over and above the sum which the Postmaster-General was willing to pay, or with raising the $10,000 which somebody said was necessary to secure the passage of the bill requisite to the transfer of title by the State Legislature.

Mr. PHELPS—Nothing whatever—in any shape or manner.

Mr. RAYMOND—Then, Sir, I submit to the gentleman from Ulster, (Mr. PIERCE,) that he was scarcely warranted in the imputations which he cast upon the Chamber of Commerce in connection with this matter. There is not only no single particle of evidence to show that, either as a body or as individuals, the Chamber of Commerce had any connection whatever with the action taken, either in New-York or Albany, upon this bill. My colleague stated, if I understood him right, that the $50,000 required, in addition to what the Postmaster-General was willing to pay, to purchase the property, was contributed by the owners of real estate in its vicinity, who expected the value of the property to be enhanced by retaining the Post-office in that location. Who these property owners were we are not informed;—nor is it at all important that we should know, inasmuch as in that transaction, they used their own money for a perfectly legitimate and proper purpose, and in a perfectly legitimate and proper way. There is still another body of men involved in this transaction, whose conduct has been impugned—I mean the trustees of the church which was purchased for the Post-office, and to whom this $250,000 was to be paid upon the proper transfer of title. I did not understand my colleague to assert that these trustees contributed the $10,000 which was said to be necessary to obtain the transfer; but merely to intimate that possibly they might have done so, under the assurance and belief that it was required.

Mr. PHELPS—That was all.

Mr. RAYMOND—Then, Sir, I trust the gentleman from Clinton (Mr. STETSON) will excuse me for saying that I do not think it was quite just in him to assail these Trustees on the assumption that they had been concerned in this attempt at bribery and corruption.

Mr. STETSON—I hope the gentleman from New-York did not understand me to imply that I believed they had been guilty of any such thing.

Mr. RAYMOND—I most readily accept the gentleman's disavowal of such a belief. We have churches and church trustees, very many and of all kinds, high and low, in our large City; but none, I trust, quite low enough to engage in any project of legislative bribery and corruption. But one fact remains conspicuous in this transaction: *Somebody* put $10,000 into the hands of two or three shameless sharpers, who told them it was necessary to secure the passage of the bill. That men should lie for money is nothing new, nor need it surprise us in the least. Men have done it in the past, and they will do it in the future. But how came it to pass that intelligent business men should so readily *believe* the lie? How came they to place such implicit confidence in the bare assertion of two or three persons without character, standing or respectability, as to put ten thousand dollars into their hands, without requiring any account of its disbursement, or asking the slightest evidence of the truth of their assertion that it was required? They believed it because they believed in the corruptibility of the Legislature. And the very fact of their believing it, proves what I said at the outset of these remarks, that the great body of the people have lost their faith in the integrity of legislation, and in the purity and uprightness of those who make their laws. I hope, Sir, that we may do something towards restoring that faith. And I suggest, therefore, that when this Committee rise, they recommend the House to send the whole subject to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to report some plan for reforming this very serious and threatening evil.

The New Assistant Secretaries of War.

The Washington *Star* of Friday says:

"Mr. JOHN TUCKER, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. P. H. WATSON, of this city, yesterday nominated to be the Second and Third Assistant Secretaries of War, (under the new law creating those offices,) are admirable selections.

Mr. TUCKER has long been the President of the Reading Railroad Company, in which capacity he has had the direction of the heaviest freighting business known to the commercial history of the United States. His branch of the business of the War Department is to manage its immense transportation by water.

Mr. WATSON is probably the first Patent lawyer in the United States, a business man of great industry, clear head, and sterling integrity. He had been Secretary STANTON'S professional associate in much important business, for ten years. The latter insisted upon Mr. WATSON'S entering the service of the Government, to aid him. Mr. WATSON'S practice at the Bar is of great pecuniary value, and in consenting to relinquish it for a year, he necessarily sacrifices many times as much as his salary in that time will amount to. So much for his public spirit."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 9
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 11
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 22
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 22
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 26
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 28
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 8:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

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Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 20c., 25c., 25c.
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Best Kid Gloves, spotted, 25c.
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TARLETONS, ILLUSIONS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SILKS, VELVETS, HAIR-NETS, CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
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Best 200 yards Spool Cottons, white and colors, 4c.
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Best Linen Thread, on Spools, 2c.
Best French Embroidering Cotton, 2c.
Fine White Linen Tapes, 1c.
Crochet Braids, 1c., 2c.
NEEDLES, PINS, &c.
Best gold-eyed Needles, 3c. paper.
Best solid head Pins, 3c. paper.
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands ladies' fineries and fluting in the neatest manner, or would take a chamber-maid's place and do waiting; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 95 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., also, several Protestant girls at moderate wages.
JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook. Understands her business perfectly. Is a good bread and biscuit baker. Has no objection to assist with washing. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Scotch woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent bread and cake baker; has the best of reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A professed cook, in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference. Call at No. 74 West 24th-st., next door to 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook, and to assist with the washing; has best of references from her last employers; apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation as first-class cook, by one who thoroughly understands her business; she is a good meat and pastry cook, and understands all kinds of soups and jellies; can give the best of City reference from her last employers. Call, or address, No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room, between 3d and 4th avs.; can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a faithful, competent and highly recommended servant, as cook, washer and ironer; has lived with a family in Brooklyn, to whom she refers. Any lady wanting a neat, obliging and efficient kitchen servant will apply for ELLEN, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as nurse; is fully capable of taking care of a young baby; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 103d-av., between 13th and 14th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A respectable, steady, hard-working girl, a situation in city or country; can do good plain cooking; is an excellent washer and ironer, makes nice bread; is willing and obliging; wages not so much

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

GOVERNMENT CLAIM OFFICE.
Ordnance, Quartermaster's and Navy Claims, promptly Collected or Negotiated. ROBERT SEWELL, 72 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the charter:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1861		$157,877 44
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, inclusive	522,308 23	
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$680,185 67
This Company has issued no policies except on cargo and freight for the voyage.		
No risks have been taken upon time, or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$589,093 48	
Less Return Premiums	73,699 34	
Net Earned Premiums		$515,394 14
Paid for Losses, including an estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, &c.	$336,896 37	
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Commissions and Expenses	76,842 36	$413,538 73
Net Profits		$101,855 41

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1861, were as follows, namely:

Cash in Bank		$88,376 90
United States, New-York City Banks, and other Stocks	498,461 20	
Loans on Stocks drawing Interest	93,668 63	
		$675,506 73
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		220,514 72
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums		21,502 50
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies, Re-Insurance, and other Claims due the Company, estimated at		25,649 48
Total Assets		$943,173 43

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. IN CASH, on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of February next.

Also, resolved, that a dividend of TEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 8th of April next.

By order of the Board.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	WM. LECONEY,
A. C. RICHARDS,	J. K. MYERS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	A. WESSON,
W. M. RICHARDS,	WM. KENT,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	DAVID P. MORGAN,
C. E. MILNOR,	BYRON SHERMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	JEHIAL READ,
FREDERICK B. BETTS,	JOHN A. BENSTOW,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	A. S. BARNES,
SANFORD COBB, Jr.,	J. E. HANFORD,
W. H. MELLEN,	THOMAS EAKIN,
B. W. BULL,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
C. HADDEN,	H. L. ATHERTON,
L. B. MORTON,	JOSHUA A. HADDEN,
F. W. MEYER,	GEORGE C. WETMORE,
JOHN B. ARTHUR,	P. H. VANDERVOORT.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 24th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1862.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THIS 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz:

James H. Pinkney,	J. Green Pearson,
James Irwin,	R. W. Howes,
James S. Petrie,	Francis Brown,
Geo. McKesson,	George Warren,
J. T. B. Maxwell,	James L. Todd,
H. W. Belcher,	Wm. C. Barrett,
Francis Tomes, Jr.,	A. S. DePeyster,
Jno. Tappin,	Alden Wattles,
E. A. Conkling,	S. C. Southmayd,
Henry Anstice,	Solomon Banta,
Chas. H. Wilmerding,	Jno. H. Macy,
Henry Demarest,	James Rogers,
W. S. Hanford,	Geo. W. Clark,
P. Kemble Paulding,	Jno. Wilson,
Junius A. Fuller,	Wm. A. Pond.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously reelected President, and J. GREEN PEARSON Vice-President, for the ensuing year.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Imo., 7th, 1862.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same, will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 10 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order,
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1862.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer *pro tem.*

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at their banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has this day taken into partnership Mr. C. M. RUTTER, a member of the Board of Brokers. The business will be conducted as heretofore, at No. 41 Pine-st., under the name of EUGENE THOMSON & CO.
EUGENE THOMSON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Cor. Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first of February next. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 25th inst. till February 1.
By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has been declared by this Company, out of the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, to stockholders registered in the New-York books. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, at Cleveland, Ohio. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until Feb. 2 next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 400 HUDSON-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the first day of February next. The transfer-books are closed until that day.
By order,
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. till day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 50 Wall-st. A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
JAN. 15, 1862.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1862	148,048 14
Net assets	$648,048 14
Unadjusted losses	5,100 00

NO OTHER LIABILITIES.
Dealers receive 75 per cent. of net profits.

The SECURITY also insures against loss by inland navigation on the lakes, canals and rivers.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$200,000
With a handsome surplus safely invested.	
Last Dividend, four per cent. in cash to Stockholders, and	
Fifty per cent. in Scrip to Policy-holders entitled to participate.	

TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and, if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.
RICHARD WARREN WESTON.
HORACE GRAY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and firm of KIRTLAND & CO., for the purpose of transacting a General Banking, Exchange Brokerage and Collection Business, at No. 9 Wall-st.
GEO. KIRTLAND,
C. KIRTLAND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861.
T. J. B. SCHENCK.
n4-1aw6mM

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED FROM THE FARM OF A. A. FULLERS, Middle Village, Newtown, L. I., on the night of the 10th inst., a small ROAN MARE, lame in the left shoulder. Whoever has found said mare, by addressing a line to the farm, or to JOSEPH LLOYD, No. 171 West 30th-st., New York will be liberally rewarded.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY EVENing, whilst going from Lafayette-place through Astor-place and 4th-av., a FUR MUFF. The above reward will be paid on returning it to No. 94 Lexington-av

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$116
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely.
Passengers are requested to procure their passports before going on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The *Columbia* will stop off Port Royal to land the Mails.

NOTICE.
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER will sail for Cork and Liverpool, as an extra ship, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 28th inst., from Pier No. 44 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.
Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them, if they call for instructions at the Company's offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 86 Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. MYSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY.....March 29
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $160; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE DOUBLE-ENGINE United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Geo. W. COUCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, 5th February, at 12 o'clock precisely. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:45 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 8:30 A. M. for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—JANUARY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wedn'day, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.
Thursday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 25, 2:40 P. M.	Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.	Wedn'day, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
Wedn'day, Jan. 29, 2:40 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.
We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces
Pine, ⅛ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅛ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅛ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅛ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅛ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1½ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅛ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅛ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square
Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.
We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.
SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.: railroad irons, old and new: cut nails.

CALVARY CHURCH PEW FOR SALE.—A large pew in the middle aisle. Apply to Box No. 922 Post-office, New-York.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.
The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their specifics; and the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs.) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
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But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free anywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
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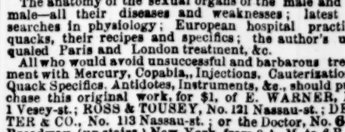

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THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors, Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Semin

THE BATTLE OF MILL CREEK.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Tenth Indiana, the Ninth Ohio, the Fourth Kentucky, and Second Minnesota. For they did all the fighting, as it were, single-handed, with the exception of what support they received from the artillery. They all fought nobly, and, judging from the sound of the musketry, they never wavered from a fixed determination to gain the victory, and they did gain it. The combatants were so near to each other at one time, that the powder burned their faces in the discharge of their pieces; but the underbrush was so thick that bayonets were of but little use, and a charge could hardly have been made.

The most important event of the day was the death of ZOLLICOFFER. Col. FRY, of the Fourth Kentucky, charged up a hill by himself, upon a group of mounted officers, and fired at the one he conceived to be the chief among them; he fired two shots; both of them took effect, and ZOLLICOFFER, one of the master spirits of the rebellion, fell off his horse, dead. Col. FRY was, luckily, unhurt, but his horse was shot through the body, the bullet entering only a few inches behind the Colonel's leg. This must have been a deadener to all the hopes the Secessionists had for victory, as from this moment began the retreat; and so closely did our forces push upon them, that they were obliged to leave their illustrious leader where he fell—by the side of the road.

What were the East Tennesseans doing during all this engagement, with their boasted bravery? The First Regiment I know but little about, except that it marched toward the edge of the woods in which the firing was going on, and disappeared from sight. As a regiment they did not fire a gun, but Lieut.-Col. SPEARS, who is a whole team and a horse to let, some way got in ahead of his men, and where the fighting was; he shot a few times with his revolver, and turned round to see where his men were, when he perceived an officer in between him and where his regiment ought to be, evidently trying to cut him off. But the officer—who turned out to be Lieut.-Col. CARTER—walked up the wrong passenger when he got after SPEARS, and the tables were turned; for instead of cutting Col. SPEARS off, the Colonel took him prisoner and brought him back into the regiment. The Second Tennessee went through various and sundry evolutions; they were marched and counter-marched, right-obliqued and left-obliqued, right-faced and left-faced, and brought up all standing in a briar patch.

Well, finally we were formed in a line of battle, out of all harm's way, and remained so until the firing was nearly all over, when we were double-quicked to the edge of the woods, and halted again, until the firing receded and died away entirely.

It is needless to comment upon the conduct of the Tennesseeans; to say what they could have done or would have done under other circumstances. Here is the fact what they did do, and that was simply nothing. As to the rest, the future will decide.

Our course was now steadily forward to the main road that led to ZOLLICOFFER's encampment on the Cumberland. I shall not attempt to describe the battle-field, the dead or the dying. Of course, in all battles some body must be killed, and somebody must be wounded; this was no exception to the general rule. I shall mention only one of the dead—that one ZOLLICOFFER. He lay by the side of the road along which we all passed, and all had a fair view of what was once ZOLLICOFFER. I saw the lifeless body as it lay in a fence corner by the side of the road, but ZOLLICOFFER himself is now in hell. Hell is a fitting abode for all such arch traitors! May all the other chief conspirators in this rebellion soon share ZOLLICOFFER's fate—shot dead through the instrumentality of an avenging GOD—their spirits sent straightway to hell, and their lifeless bodies lay in a fence corner, their faces spattered with mud, and their garments divided up, and even the hair of their head cut off and pulled out by an unsympathizing soldiery of a conquering army, battling for the right!

The march was now steadily, but cautiously forward. Two pieces of artillery were taken—one was dropped in the woods near the battle-ground, and the other was found stuck in the mud about a mile in the rear—also, two wagons, with ammunition. No incident worth mentioning occurred on the march, which was deliberately but steadily forward, with the artillery well up, until a final halt was made, about 4½ o'clock, within a mile of the breastworks and the famous fortifications on the Cumberland, which have been reported impregnable. Here the artillery was again planted, and set to work shelling the wonderful fortifications, and a continuous fire was kept up for nearly an hour. Every shell that was thrown we could hear burst distinctly. There was only one cannon that answered us from the breastworks, and that one sounded more like a potatoe popgun than anything else I can liken it to, and did us no damage, as the shot never reached us. This one piece was only fired four times. Night closed in and the firing ceased. We all laid down on the wet ground, in perfect security, to rest our weary limbs, the distance we had come being over ten miles on the direct road, let alone the bushes and underbrush we went through, to say nothing about two or three dress parades of the Second for somebody's amusement, but not our own. I can assure you. And, then, the roads and fields were awfully cut up, and mud was plenty, as it had rained a good part of the forenoon. Our men laid down to rest without a mouthful to eat, many of whom had eaten no breakfast; but as Capt. CROSS said, "the men who could not fat two days over ZOLLICOFFER's scalp was no man at all;" and there was no grumbling, as there was no necessity for it. However, the teams came up in the night with crackers and bacon.

Now here is the summary, so far as I know, up to Sunday night: We are within a mile of ZOLLICOFFER's encampment; ZOLLICOFFER is killed and his forces have been whipped—some two hundred of them being killed and a great many wounded; one of CRITTENDEN's Aids, a lieutenant-Colonel, and three Surgeons, are taken prisoners, but how many more I know not; two pieces of artillery and three wagons were left, and the road was strewed with guns, blankets, coats, haversacks, and everything else that impeded flight; on our side from twenty to thirty are killed, and from eighty to one hundred wounded, having no prisoners taken that we know of.

On the morning of the 20th, soon after daylight, several of the regiments were moved forward toward the breastworks, and a cannon ball or two fired over into them; but no answer was made; all was quiet. The regiments moved steadily on and into their fortifications, it being ascertained that there was no one to oppose them. The enemy having crossed the river during the night, or early in the morning, the rout was complete. It seems as though there was a perfect panic among them, their tents having been left standing, and their blankets, clothes, cooking utensils, letters, papers, &c., all left behind. The position is a pretty strong one, but not near so much so as we had been led to suppose. Huts were built, nicely chinckled with mud, many of them having windows in them for comfortable Winter quarters. How much work the devils have done here, and how little it has profited them! I have been wandering around all day, seeing and hearing what I could. The Cumberland makes one side of the encampment safe, by an abrupt bank 250 feet high. I went down to the river bottom, to which there is a road on our side. Here were all or nearly all of their wagons, some twelve or fifteen hundred horses and mules, harness, saddles, sabres, guns, in fact everything. It was a complete stampede, and by far the most disastrous defeat the Southern Confederacy has yet met with. Ten pieces of cannon, with caissons, are also here. To all appearances, they seem to have completely lost their senses, having only one object in view, and that was to run somewhere and hide themselves.

Now, to account for the battle taking place as it did. There were eleven rebel regiments here, two being unarmed, and ZOLLICOFFER, who was the presiding devil, although CRITTENDEN had taken the command, thought the Tenth Indiana and KINNEY's Battery were just two regiments by themselves, and did not know that they were supported by the balance of the division, which was out of sight behind, on account of the timber; and he conceived the happy idea of rushing upon and capturing these two regiments, to get their arms to supply his own unarmed men. So he took all the available force he had—some 8,000 or 9,000 men—and made the attack—with what result has already been shown. Now, this only goes to prove that, in order to put this rebellion down, we must *do something*. In this fight four of our regiments whipped and completely routed the great army that was under ZOLLICOFFER, killed the old devil himself, and may be CRITTENDEN, too, for he has not been heard of since the battle. The prisoners we have taken estimate our force at 20,000; bah! we can take them any time, and any place, and, giving them the odds three to one, whip them every time. Their cause is a bad one, they know it; and the only way their men can be induced to fight at all, is by their leaders getting in the very front rank with them.

The Second Minnesota captured a banner from the Mississippi regiment, which had on it the "Mississippi Butchers." They may be very good butchers at home, but they make a mighty awkward fist at butchering Yankees. They had better go home and tend to their business. Nearly every man has a trophy of this victory; there are plenty to get, certain; and I sit writing this now with a Louisiana head-dress and tassel on my head.

I give you a copy of two or three of the documents found in the camp. The following was found on a table in one of the cabins:

"COL. SPEARS: We fought you bravely and desperately, but misguidedly. We leave here under pressing circumstances, but do not feel that we are whipped. We will yet succeed, and ——"

Here the circumstances became so *pressing* that the writer did not wait to finish the epistle. Col. SPEARS supposes the writer to be Maj. JOHN W. BRIDGMAN, of the Tennessee Cavalry.

The following was written on a piece of brown paper with a pencil:

JAN. 19, 1861. FISHING CREEK.

The great battle at Fishing Creek took place. Our loss was great; supposed to be eight hundred killed and wounded, and a great many taken prisoners. We will try them again at our breastworks if they come to us.

At the bottom of the paper, upside down, is a name I cannot make out, and then "Polasky."

Here is another paper, which is evidently the result of a council of war, held before this force came across on the north side of the Cumberland:

The result of your crossing the river now will be, that you will be repulsed and lose all the artillery taken over. ESTILL.

DEC. 4, 1861.

Another "Wild Cat" disaster *is all we* can look forward to. FULKERSON.

We will cross over and find that the enemy has retired to a place that we will not deem advisable to attack, and then we will return to this encampment. LORING.

HUMES is a Colonel from from Middle Tennessee. FULKERSON is a Major, and one of the big heads of the Secession Party in Tennessee. It seems that there was opposition in the camp to the move on to this side of the river, but old ZOLLICOFFER, the head devil of the army, ruled the worst and did come over. Some of these predictions proved to be strictly true; it did turn out to be a "wild cat" disaster, only worse, and they did lose all their artillery; and more than all, the old he-devil ZOLLICOFFER lost his life. The route has been complete and total. His whole force is entirely scattered, and if the victory is followed up across the river, they will never rally together again.

It is now nearly 3 o'clock in the morning while I write, and with a few reflections this already long letter—perhaps too long—shall be closed.

What a lucky thing that ZOLLICOFFER was bold enough to attack our force; had he not done so, no battle would have been fought here for a long time. And this victory cannot be credited to the skill of a Brigadier-General. The battle was entirely accidental; the position was entirely a chance position, and the men themselves, led by their Colonels, fought the battle and won it. The Tenth Indiana got into the fight supporting their pickets, the Fourth Kentucky and Ninth Ohio rushed in, without orders, to support the Tenth. Whether the Second Minnesota had orders to go in or not, I do not know. And these four regiments did all the fighting that was done; and that was enough to whip the eight regiments ZOLLICOFFER had in the engagement. If these Brigadier-Generals must be paid big wages by the Government, why just pay it to them and let them stay at home, for they are no earthly use among us. Let the men go ahead and wind up this war, it can be done in two months. Secret—*do something*.

Would that some abler pen could give you a full and complete account of this rout. I considered it my duty to do my best in an attempt to describe it, but it has been hurriedly written, with a willing but weary hand, so excuse the confused parts of the letter. FELIX.

The Ninth Ohio, which some way I came very near omitting, deserves especial praise. Col. McCOOK rushed his men up just about the time the Tenth Indiana was giving ground. And the Indiana boys say the Ninth fought like tigers, and are just such backers as they would always like to have.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SCHOEPFF'S COMMAND.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAMP NEAR SOMERSET, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1862.

Last Thursday evening we learned that Gen THOMAS was certainly advancing toward us on the Columbia road. Communication was once more opened between his forces and those of Gen. SCHOEFF, by that, the direct route. He was said to be within fifteen miles of us with three regiments and others following. Gen. SCHOEFF at once prepared to coöperate with our friends. On Friday morning the First and Second East Tennessee regiments marched out on the Columbia road, and were followed by the Twelfth Kentucky. The Seventeenth and Thirty first Ohio went to Hudson's Ford, near the mouth of Fishing Creek, to cut off the enemy should he attempt to retreat on this side of the river, or by that road to throw a force between us and Gen. THOMAS. Two pieces of Capt. HEWITT's battery accompanied us. Capt. STANDART's battery went with the Tennessee troops. The Thirty-eighth and Thirty-fifth Ohio remained in camp as a reserve.

After a tiresome march of nine muddy miles we reached our destination at the lower ford. We found the creek impassable except by bridging it. The back water of the Cumberland extended nearly two miles further up the creek, which was itself raised by heavy rains. No signs of the enemy were visible. The two regiments, however, took their positions so as to command the stream completely, and bivouacked for the night. Before morning the boys enjoyed the luxury of seeing and feeling a smart shower when there wasn't a cloud in sight. The stars were shining bright as ever through the rain. Our boys think that their next experience of atmospheric varieties in this moist Kentucky will be of rain growing straight up from the ground.

Saturday afternoon the order came to fall back on Somerset. On the way back considerable excitement was created by the sound of sharp musketry across the creek, in the direction of the Columbia Cross Roads. It was the precursor, as we have since learned, of the next day's bloodier work. Late at night our regiment came in, tired and hungry. We found that the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth had gone out upon the Columbia road in the morning, had enjoyed the satisfaction of wading the creek, and had been ordered back to camp.

Sunday morning came, dark and rainy—a fit day for a Sabbath battle. At six minutes before eight o'clock we heard the first boom of cannon. We had frequently heard what we imagined to be artillery firing before, but always found out that it was distant thunder, or something similar in sound; but there was no doubt as to this. The imagination may mistake other sounds for cannon, but there is little danger of ever mistaking the heavy boom of artillery for anything else. The battle was evidently raging somewhere near Gen. THOMAS' camp. Yet it was so unexpected to us that we could scarcely believe the evidence of our own ears. That the enemy should leave his intrenchments to attack us in the open field seemed almost incredible. Major COFFEE, of "Woford's Cavalry," was the only one who could offer any solution of the mystery. "I knows Mayor-en. CRITTENDEN personally, and remarked, 'GEORGE is drunk, as usual, and come out for a fight.'"

The cannonading continued, with but brief pauses, for two hours, and then ceased. We waited in suspense for two hours more, but no news. The wildest rumors began to circulate. The rebels had completely surrounded THOMAS, and taken his whole force prisoners; they were about to cross Fishing Creek; to complete the day's work by demolishing us. The general impression seemed to be that something had gone wrong.

About noon, Lieut.-Col. MOORE and I went over to headquarters to see if we couldn't get some information. We found Lieut. MUNOZ, one of the General's Aids, busily engaged in examining the bottom of a well. He was the only officer visible, and we approached him. "No news," was his answer to our question, and still he peered with anxious eyes down the well. It is still a wonder to me what our good friend the Lieutenant was looking down there for, though in the dismal condition of external nature, and the general uncertainty which prevailed, it was about as good a thing as a man could do. Probably he was trying to see whether he couldn't get out some of that truth which they say lies hidden in a well, and which is so rare an article in Southern Kentucky.

Just then we saw coming over a hill opposite, at full speed, Maj. LAWRENCE, Capt. HEWIT, and a third person with the inevitable WOLFORD's Cavalry blunderbus slung over his shoulder. He and his horse looked like an incarnation of the demon who may be presumed to preside over mud. If there was one square inch on their several bodies visible through the surrounding crust of earth and water, my eyes failed to perceive it. But his first words were decidedly those of a man of like passions to other mortals—"Hurrah! ZOLLY's dead!" He sought the General, while the Major stopped to tell us that the rebels were routed and our men were in full pursuit of them toward the river. In a moment out rushed Gen. SCHOEFF, bare-headed and jubilant. "MUNOZ, go and tell the Seventeenth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-first to prepare to march instantly." "Instantly," he repeated, in his quick, decisive way. We hurried back to camp. The boys had not eaten their dinners yet. They were tired with Saturday's march. They had no meat to breakfast. There were no crackers, only corn meal to make bread of, and no time to prepare it. But it made no difference. The only anxiety was lest THOMAS should drive the enemy over the river before we could get down. Boys sick in the hospitals hurried out to get their muskets. Our regiment which could not have brought out 300 men for dress parade, marched 500 strong to battle, and one company gone to repair the road to Stanford. It was the same with all the rest of the brigade. Cols. BRADLEY and VANDEVIER left their sick rooms where they had been lying dangerously ill for weeks, to head their regiments. I did not see the latter, but Col. BRADLEY looked as the Cid Campeador must have done when the Spaniards placed his corpse at their head to lead them once more to victory.

We reached Fishing Creek in an hour and a-half. It was running breast high and the current very swift. There was no time to bridge it. A rope was stretched across. The men strapped their cartridge-boxes upon their shoulders, and, with one hand holding their gun locks out of water, and with the other clinging to the rope to keep themselves from being swept down the stream, they pressed across. All the horses and mules that could be found were put in requisition for ferriage. But it was night before the last man was over. Four miles' march brought us to Gen. THOMAS' camp. All along the road we had heard the report of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER's death. The country people who have suffered from his lawless soldiery, or feared their ravages, were wild with delight. One old woman on the road exclaimed, "I've got two children in the fight, but I don't trouble myself about them. I'm so glad that ZOLLICOFFER is dead." We had disbelieved the reports, knowing how such rumors spread after a battle, but on arriving at the camp we made inquiry and found that there was no doubt of the fact.

Col. CONNELL, who had known Gen. ZOLLICOFFER in Washington, asked to be permitted to see the corpse, and I went with him. He lay in a tent, wrapped in an army blanket, his chest and left arm and side exposed. A tall, rather slender man, with thin, brown hair, high forehead, somewhat bald, Roman nose, firm wide mouth, and clean shaved face. A pistol ball had struck him in the breast, a little above the heart, killing him instantly. His face bore no expression such as is usually found on those who fall in battle—no malice, no reckless hate, not even a shadow of physical pain. It was calm, placid, noble. But I have never looked on a countenance so marked with sadness. A deep dejection had settled on it. "The low cares of the mouth" were distinct in the droop at its corners, and the thin cheeks showed the wasting which comes through disappointment and trouble.

Poor ZOLLICOFFER! He has been a most unfortunate man. Distrusted by his party on account of his supposed liberality toward the North, which was his birthplace, his political aspirations were destroyed before the rebellion commenced. In its inception he was utterly opposed to it, and struggled against disunion until that great flood tide came which swept away so many of those whose names were once venerated throughout the land.

Assuming command of the Confederate troops in East Tennessee, he became a terror there and along the Upper Cumberland, not, as I am convinced, through any disposition of his own to be cruel or rapacious, but on account of the wild and undisciplined hordes whom he commanded but could not control. His fidelity to the upstart Government was doubted, and he fought the battle of Wild Cat against the advice of every Colonel in his army, and with a reckless desire to obtain military distinction and prove himself faithful to the new cause. That attack was unsuccessful, simply because it was 24 hours too late. Foiled there, he brought his troops to their late position on the Cumberland, threatening the heart of Kentucky, keeping open the navigation of the Cumberland, and ready to act in concert with the army at Bowling Green. No position was ever better chosen, either for its own strength or its value as connected with other military movements on the same line. Gen. CRITTENDEN relieved him of his command on the first day of January, and Gen. ZOLLICOFFER went home for a few days. He left his home again, to die at the head of his army, fighting a battle against his own judgment and in the moment of defeat.

After leaving the camps, we pushed on our road toward the enemy. We passed through the battle-field in the night. Two corpses lay by the roadside, and our men stumbled over them in the darkness. We could see nothing more at that time.

The road, which had been bad enough before, now became frightful. The boys, worn out with fatigue and hunger, one by one dropped down by the wayside to sleep. Some, stumbling in the mud, were too much exhausted to raise themselves again, and had to be pulled up by their comrades.

About 9 o'clock we halted, built fires, and lay down to rest until the moon should get far enough up to give us light to travel by. Two hours of rest somewhat refreshed us, and we again pressed on. We had heard heavy cannonading at Mill Springs before dark, and we knew that the morning would either see a bloody fight or a complete retreat of the enemy. It was 2 o'clock when we reached the camp. More than half of the three regiments which went through that night were dropped on the way. One by one they came straggling in, till by the time we were ready to move in the morning, there were but few behind.

Our boys built a few camp fires and lay down on the damp ground to sleep. I crawled off to a stable, tied my horse, and at first thought of sleeping under him, the only place I could see which seemed available; but Capt. RIPPEY's sharper eyes discovered a box which had once been filled with rye (in its natural state) untenanted. Fortunately, we are short men, and the box just fitted us. There was enough of the grain left to make a comfortable bed, and we enjoyed it.

The morning came, gloomy and threatening as usual for the last two weeks. Our wagons had not come up with provisions, and we had but a scanty breakfast. The enemy had not been heard from during the night.

About 7 o'clock Capt. STANDART opened with his guns upon a steamboat lying in the river. He soon set it on fire with his shells and burnt it. We then congratulated ourselves that we had caught the rebels and cut off their escape.

In a little while a long column of our troops began to file away from a point a half mile below us toward the rebel camp. Another formed nearer us, and marched over a hill through the woods in the same direction. Then came an order to move, and off we went. We marched a half mile and halted, forming in line of battle. Just then the artillery, which had accompanied the first column, opened again. For a little while we were in doubt whether it was replied to or not, but word soon came that the intrenchments on this side were abandoned, and that we were throwing shell into the fortifications on the other side without waking any one up there. Then we were ordered forward again. In a few moments we were on a hilltop, and the enemy's camp lay before us, a space of more than a hundred acres, surrounded and divided by low hills, all of which were capped by long lines of earthworks. The woods were cut away, and the fallen timber lay in every direction, to hinder the approach of an attacking enemy.

As we marched over the hill into the camp, a storm was raging. There was a sudden fall of rain. The lightning leaped from the sky upon the hills on the other side of the river, as though it was pursuing the remains of the rebel army with the wrath of Heaven. The thunder echoed our artillery.

Long columns of our men filed along the circular crests of hills. But there was hardly a cheer. We had hoped to capture every man, and though we had taken everything which made them an army, we felt disappointed. This was peculiarly the case with Gen. SCHOEFF's Brigade, and most particularly so with the Seventeenth and the Thirty-eighth. We had done more hard work, made more marches under the most trying circumstances, in our up mornings, and, in short, had done more of everything of every kind of soldier's duty than any other regiments in the State. We wanted to have the soldiers' luxury—a fight. We had waited for it here nearly two months, and, at last, having run the fox to his hole, to have him taken from us by others was too bad.

Yet the victory was complete. Thirteen cannon, more than a thousand stand of arms, a thousand horses, ammunition, baggage-trains, commissary stores of every kind, tents, clothing, and in short, everything which the poor fellows had were left to us. A copy of the order of retreat was found, directing that the army should move at 4 o'clock, silently, and leave everything. They did not even spike their guns.

No army were ever smitten with such a panic, even in the open field. That they should leave fortifications of the extent and strength of those around their camp, seemed almost incredible. Those fortifications were evidently constructed under the supervision of a skilful engineer. It would be difficult to construct more formidable earthworks. They were defended by thirteen pieces, many of them rifled. The force of the enemy, even after their heavy losses in the morning, was fully equal in numbers to our own; yet all was abandoned.

To our men, accustomed to live in cold tents, the rebel camp seemed almost a paradise. The most of the regiments were furnished with log huts, warm, comfortable and home-like. In the Commissary Department they were much better supplied than we have been. No crackers, but good corn bread and biscuit most inviting. Coffee, sugar, beef, fat hogs, everything of the best and plenty of it. The South may be starving, but the Southern army is far from it. In clothing and arms alone our troops have the advantage over them. Their guns were, many of them, flint-lock muskets, shot-guns and squirrel rifles. But few rifled muskets were found.

No signs of the enemy being visible on the other side of the river, and our own stock of provisions running short, Gen. SCHOEFF's Brigade was ordered back to Somerset. After traveling about eight miles on our return, we came to the field of battle.

The ground is rolling, the hills not high nor steep, but irregular, and covered, in great part, with dense woods. Along the road there are some cleared fields.

THE DEATH OF ZOLLICOFFER.

Col. FRY, of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment, who killed ZOLLICOFFER, was lying in ambush, with a squad of his regiment, when ZOLLICOFFER appeared at the head of a detachment of troops, which detachment was marching rapidly in advance of the main Confederate force. When the General had arrived within twenty feet of the ambush where FRY and his men were concealed, the Col. sprang forward and drew his navy revolver, and presented it at the Confederate General. We may here state that FRY and ZOLLICOFFER were for many years personal friends, and in their youthful days associates in school.

Upon discovering Col. FRY across his path, Gen. ZOLLICOFFER threw up both hands, and exclaimed: "Hold, FRY; you would not shoot your old friend, would you?" Then placing his right hand on his pistol, and pointing back to his command, continued: "Look, there are all your friends," which remark was evidently intended to draw FRY's attention away from him, while he would improve the occasion by shooting FRY. The brave Colonel did not heed the remark, but said: "I will attend to you first," and, pulling the trigger, ZOLLICOFFER fell with a ball pierced through his breast. His last words were: "I am killed; all's well," and with a groan expired. The detachment then turned on their heels, and retreated to the main body of the army.

New-Jersey.

ACCIDENT TO A NEWSPAPER EXPRESS.—Among other incidents of the great storm of Saturday morning, and the consequent high tides, was an accident to MOUNTFORT's Newspaper Express, running to Bergen, Newark and Elizabeth, by which the delivery of the City papers in those towns was much delayed. The tide on the Jersey Flats submerged the causeway, and swept heavy floes of ice against the Express wagon with such force that it was forced off into deep water, when the driver was necessitated, in order to save himself, to unhitch his horse, mount, and ride out as best he could—leaving his wagon and papers until the tide fell sufficiently to permit their recovery.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—A man named LOUIS HOUGHMANN, while passing along Morgan-street, Jersey City, on Saturday evening, was attacked by a party of men, who beat and kicked him in a most brutal manner, only desisting after he became insensible, and apparently dead. In this condition HOUGHMANN was found by some citizens, who conveyed him to a drug-store, when his eyes were found to be completely closed, together with several scalp wounds and bruises upon the body. After the wounds had been dressed, the injured man was conveyed home by Aid JOHN AYRES. Several of the assailants are known, and will be arrested.

FOUNDLING.—Some inhuman being on Friday evening abandoned an infant about four weeks old, leaving it in the area of house No. 127 Warren-street, Jersey City. The little fellow attracted the attention of a passer-by, and was conveyed to the Almshouse.

BURGLARY.—The house of JOHN N. GEIS, on on Palisade-avenue, Hudson City, was burglariously entered during Friday night and robbed of a considerable quantity of clothing, silverware and other articles.

A WIFE-BEATER.—A man named BERNARD FITZPATRICK, residing in Jersey City, was arrested by Aid SMITH on Saturday evening, for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and cruelly beating his wife. He was locked up for examination to-day.

SKATING.—The change in the weather yesterday morning has made the skating better on the Morris Canal, Meadows and Lake Lincoln than at any previous time this season.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The Grand Jury for Hudson County were in session the past week, and found thirty bills of indictment for various offences.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATIONS.

Total Destruction of the Fulton Bank and Nine Other Buildings.

Two Large Warehouses in Bridge-street Burned.

More than Half a Million Dollars worth of Property Destroyed.

Losses and Insurances—Scenes and Incidents.

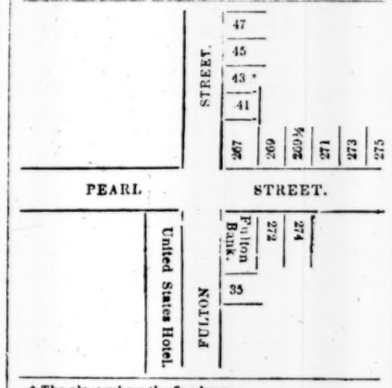
About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, one of the most disastrous fires that has occurred in the City for a long time, broke out in the rear of No. 43 Fulton-street. For hours previous the Police-officers in the vicinity were satisfied that there was a fire in some building in that immediate neighborhood, but where it was could not for a long time be ascertained. They were diligent in investigating the whereabouts of the fire, but not until 6 o'clock did they venture upon the breaking in of the front door of No. 43 Fulton-street. As soon as this was done, the smoke and flames burst out from all parts of the building. The scene at this time is represented as being both grand and terrific. The pent-up air, smoke and flame came out with such force as to produce a loud report like that of the firing of many cannons. The residents in the vicinity believed it to be an explosion, caused by powder igniting in the building, and were much alarmed for a short time. The fire had no doubt been progressing for hours inside of the building, but owing to the fact that it had no vent, it spread itself through the building very slowly, and it was only when the front door was forced open that it burst forth with alarming fury. Every door and window in the building was torn and shattered into fragments by the explosion. The manufactured goods of DAVID WOODS, wire-worker, were thrown with great force in all directions; many of them across the street and against the opposite buildings, and up and down Fulton-street to a great distance.

Immediately after the explosion, the flames spread very rapidly to every part of the building, and it soon became evident that great destruction of property must necessarily ensue. The fire bells rang out their alarms for the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts, and soon the rushing of the firemen to the scene of the disaster, the shouts of foremen, and the lurid flames, which at this time shot up to a great height, formed a most imposing and magnificent spectacle to behold—and altogether formed a striking contrast to the usual calm quiet of an early Sabbath morning in the lower part of New-York.

The steam fire-engines were very promptly on hand, notwithstanding the fact that the most of them had been engaged the whole of the preceding night in quenching the fire in Bridge-street, and three of them went directly from the last-named conflagration to the one in Fulton-street.

The efficacy of steam engines in subduing fires was proved conclusively on this occasion. Steam fire-engines Nos. 7, 13 and 17, from Brooklyn, arrived shortly before 9 o'clock, and rendered much valuable aid to the New-York firemen, in subduing the flames. Owing to the very bad condition of the streets, it was difficult for the firemen to pass along with their engines at their usual speed. The police of the Second Precinct, however, facilitated their movements as much as possible by permitting the firemen to run upon the sidewalk in places where the carriage way was impassable. Fortunately, the usual crowd which in New-York gathers upon occasions of all great fires, was not present at this early hour. Added to this, the streets was unusually clear of vehicles. The firemen, therefore, had a much better opportunity to discharge their duties in subduing the flames.

The following is a diagram of the burnt district, showing the relative situation of the buildings, and also the location of No. 43 Fulton-street, where the fire is believed to have originated:



* The place where the fire began.

The fire originated in the store of DAVID WOODS, wire worker, &c., No. 43 Fulton-street. This building was four stories high. The stock was entirely destroyed. The estimated loss upon this is $10,000. The whole building, soon after the explosion took place, was enveloped in a sheet of flame, and in a short time the walls fell suddenly, and the structure was a mass of smouldering ruins. The loss on No. 43 is about $8,000, and is believed to be fully insured.

Meantime the rear of No. 269½ Pearl-street was burning with fearful rapidity, having taken fire at the time of the explosion in No. 43 Fulton-street. It will be seen by the above diagram that the two buildings join each other in the rear part. An explosion also took place about this time in the basement of No. 269½ Pearl-street, in which was stored large quantities of roofing oil, spirits of turpentine, resin, and other highly combustible materials.

When this outburst occurred, the scene was awfully grand and imposing. The flames at this time spread in nearly all directions, and for hours defied all the efforts of the firemen to stay them. No. 45 Fulton-street, a four-story brick building adjoining the one where the fire originated, was enveloped in flames, and soon became totally destroyed. It was occupied, on the first floor, by JAMES T. STEER, brush manufacturer. The value of the building was about $9,000; the stock of brushes, &c., was valued at $3,500, and is said to be fully insured in City Companies. The second, third and fourth floors of this building were occupied by HAINES & PELL, as an agricultural implement warehouse. Their stock, valued at about $8,000, was totally lost. It is said that they are fully insured, but in what Companies could not be ascertained. One of the upper floors was occupied by Mr. BRONSON, as a fancy label manufactory. His loss is about $5,000.

No. 47 Fulton-street, also a four-story brick building, occupied by JAMES L. MORGAN & Co., drysalters. Their damage to stock by water will amount to about $1,500. The building was only partially destroyed. The damage thereto is estimated at from $1,500 to $2,000. No. 41 Fulton-street is a cigar store, kept by Messrs. MARKIN & TUPPER. Their loss is about $800, and is said to be fully insured.

PEARL-STREET, (WEST SIDE.)

No. 267 Pearl-street, corner of Fulton, was a five-story brick building, owned by the estate of F. NOSTRAND and G. J. CORNELL. These premises were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $12,000, and is insured for $10,000 in the Columbia and other City Insurance Companies. The basement and fifth floor were occupied by JNO. H. HOWARD, wire-cloth manufacturer. His loss is about $5,000, upon which he has an insurance of $2,500 in the Lafayette and Firemen's Fund Insurance Companies. The first floor was occupied by A. S. FOSTER, as an Exchange Broker's office. His loss is about $1,500, upon which there is no insurance. The second floor was occupied by BACH & NOSTRAND, manufacturers of Townsend's Sarsparilla. They have sustained a loss of from $1,500 to $2,000, and have an insurance of $1,000 on their stock. The third and fourth floors of this building were unoccupied.

No. 269 Pearl-street, alluded to above, was occupied by S. & C. WADLOW, (agents for GEORGE SANDERSON,) as a steel, iron and hardware store. The loss in this establishment is said to be at least $8,000, and is insured.

The second, third, fourth and fifth floors of this building were occupied by JOHN ROWE, dealer in cabinet hardware. His loss is very large, being at the lowest estimate $20,000. He has an insurance upon his stock for $10,000, in the Washington, Pacific, New-York, Fire and Marine, and Market Insurance Companies.

No. 269½ Pearl-street was a five-story brick building, occupied by DANIEL BIDWELL, as a paint and oil store, (known as the Grafton Mineral Paint Company,) in the basement, first, second and third floors. His loss is estimated at $8,000, on which he has an insurance for $4,000; $2,000 in the Importer's and Trader's, $1,000 in the Columbia and $1,000 in the Excelsior Insurance Company. In the basement there were some vats containing roofing oil, also a large quantity of linseed oil, in barrels. When this took fire the flames and smoke burst forth in fearful style. From this and the adjoining buildings, which were already on fire, the conflagration spread to the Fulton Bank building, on the opposite side of Pearl-street, on the corner of Pearl and Fulton streets. No. 272 Pearl-street also caught fire at the same time.

The fourth and fifth floors of No. 269½ Pearl street, were occupied by JOHN ROWE, as storage rooms. His loss could not be ascertained, but it is believed to be several thousand dollars.

Nos. 269 and 269½ Pearl-street are owned by the Lorillard Estate. The loss is estimated at over $10,000, and is reported to be fully insured.

No. 271 Pearl-street was a five-story brick buildinff. The first floor was occupied by JOHN ROWE, the upper floor by PHILLIPS and MANNING, manufacturers of leather dusters; their loss is about $8,000 and is insured for that amount. The building was totally destroyed. The loss on it is about $7,000 and is fully insured.

No. 273 Pearl-street was a four-story brick building, and was wholly destroyed. Loss about $5,000, upon which there is an insurance. The first floor was occupied by W. & R. MATHEWS, as a crockery store. Their loss is said to be $10,000, and is believed to be fully insured. The second floor, occupied by CHARLES H. WORDEN, brush maker, was damaged about $1,000, and is fully insured. The third and fourth floors were occupied by HARTMAN & LOEWI, druggists. Their loss is large, but the amount is not known.

No. 275 Pearl-street is owned by the Hicks Estate, and was slightly damaged. The stock on the first floor, occupied by E. E. WOODS, dealer in brushes, was damaged by water about $1,000. Mr. WOODS has an insurance of $6,000 in the Hamilton and Gallatin Insurance Companies. The second floor, occupied by THOMPSON & NEPHEW, shippers, was slightly damaged by water. Messrs. GRIFFIN & TITUS occupied the upper floors as a place for the storage of crockery. They sustained a damage of about $500, and are fully insured.

THE EAST SIDE OF PEARL-STREET.

No. 274, a five-story brick building, was damaged about $3,500, and is said to be insured. CUMMINGS & LOCKWOOD occupied the first floor. Their loss is about $2,500, upon which there is an insurance of $1,000, as near as could be ascertained. The second, third, fourth and fifth floors were occupied by Mrs. CHARLOTTE STONE as a boarding-house. She has lost all her furniture and personal property, amounting to over $1,200—she is partially insured.

The buildings Nos. 270 and 272 belonged to the Rogers estate, and were entirely destroyed. The estimated loss is about $15,000 upon these two buildings. They were occupied by J. A. ATWATER & Co., manufacturers of house-furnishing goods. Their loss is about $2,000. They are insured for $14,600 in the Firemen's Trust and several Eastern Insurance Companies.

FULTON STREET.

The buildings Nos. 37 and 39 Fulton-street were owned by the Fulton Bank. They were very nearly destroyed, only a small part being left standing. The loss upon these is about $18,000, upon which there is no insurance.

The Bank books had been left on the counters all night, and when the Bank took fire, the insurance patrol and the police conveyed them to the United States Hotel, across the way.

The upper part of the Bank buildings were occupied by numerous parties as offices. It is difficult to state the damage sustained by them, but it is believed that in the aggregate it will amount to $6,000 or $7,000.

The basement of these premises were occupied by WISNER & HASTINGS, stationers. Fully $3,000 damage was done to their stock, mainly by water. Their store was completely flooded, and owing to the nature of the stock therein, much of it was ruined. They are fully insured in City Insurance Companies.

No. 25 was occupied by JOHN M. QUIRK as a bedding store. His stock was damaged by water about $2,500. He is insured for that amount in the New-World Insurance Company. The building, which is damaged about $500, is fully insured.

Mr. T. M. SHEPPARD, occupant of Nos. 206 and 208 Water-street, had his stock damaged by water to the extent of $500. The goods damaged were in the cellar of the building.

During a portion of the time, the buildings on the opposite side of Fulton-street were in great danger of taking fire, but the firemen kept steady streams of water upon the United States Hotel and the adjoining buildings. The hotel being of marble, and supposed to be fire-proof, fortunately escaped without much damage.

Sergt. BRACKETT, of the Second Precinct, with a platoon of men, took the books out of Nos. 271, 273, and 275 Pearl-street just in time to save them from destruction, and carried them to the station-house. The Sergeant also set a body of men to work to haul out a safe from the rear office of No. 273 Pearl-street. This feat was successfully accomplished in time to save it from being buried in the ruins.

Capt. HEDGINGS, of the Second Precinct, was very active and energetic throughout the whole time of the fire, and owing to the efforts of him and his men, the firemen received much valuable assistance, and and thereby saved a large amount of property. The Captain desires, through the Press, to return the thanks of himself and men, to MATHEW C. FORDHAM, proprietor of a restaurant in Pearl-street, who supplied them with a bountiful bre